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WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

German Takes A Shot at FIFA

Franz Beckenbauer, the West German team's manager, criticized FIFA on Friday for snubbing a request that World Cup teams be allowed to choose their two substitutes from all 11 nonstarters.

Then he said that "there are still founding members sitting on FIFA bodies" who have "lost all touch with reality."

• *In most countries,* Mike Windischmann would be a legend. In the United States, his country's team captain is a man who may want another job in a few weeks.

Windischmann has played more international games, 50, than any other soccer player in American history. But at the age of 24, he still lives in a furnished basement in his family home.

Soccer in America does not make you rich. Not even solvent.

• Good news for the Dutch, not so good for the other teams: Ruud Gullit, the captain of the Netherlands' team, will be starting in all the team's games.

• Luca di Montezemolo, the head of Italy's World Cup organizational effort, said his country had performed miracles to get ready for the tournament in time, although at a high price.

At the same time, two stadiums, in Bologna and Verona, failed safety inspections.

• Romanian soccer fans are pouring into Italy for the World Cup — on an all-expenses paid trip laid on by Italian authorities as a reward for Romania's revolution.

• In Beirut, tens of thousands of soccer fans are hoping that the fighting will die down, but that the electricity will stay on, so that they can watch the games being played in Italy.

• Britain's top two police experts on soccer hooliganism flew to Sardinia to help security forces identify potential troublemakers. Earlier, a Belgian truck driver was beaten by Italians who mistook him for a British fan.

Reports on Pages 20 and 21

Reuters

Beckenbauer: Angry.

U.S. Coach Denies He's Planning to Quit

The Associated Press

TIRRENIA, Italy — The U.S. team's coach, Robert Bob Gansler, denied a report Friday that he will quit after the World Cup.

"There's absolutely no truth to it," Gansler, 48, said in a statement released late Friday. "We're busy preparing for our match with Czechoslovakia on Sunday. My thoughts are totally on being coach of the United States team through this World Cup and beyond." He became the coach in January.

Cameroon Upsets Argentina, 1-0, in World Cup Opener

Charles Platiau/Reuters

Emile Mbouh, a midfielder for Cameroon, left Argentine star Diego Maradona tottering early in the opening game of the 1990 World Cup tournament. Then, in one of the biggest upsets in the 60 years of the championships, François Omam Biyick scored the only goal, in the 66th minute, to defeat the defending champions.

Russia Defies Kremlin's Authority

Yeltsin Plan Puts Republic's Laws Above Nation's

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The parliament of the Russian Republic directly challenged central authority over the largest and richest Soviet republic on Friday by asserting that Russian laws take precedence over Soviet laws.

But the resolution fell far short of the two-thirds majority of the full parliament that would be required to change the Russian Constitution, raising serious doubt about its ultimate effect.

The declaration, which claims the right to veto any federal law on Russian territory, was approved by 544 of the 1,060 members of parliament, with 271 voting against and the rest absent or abstaining.

Russian sovereignty was a central plank in the platform of the republic's new president, Boris N. Yeltsin. Mr. Yeltsin has advocated a number of measures, such as the private sale of farmland and republican control of its oil and gas riches, that would directly contradict federal laws.

Mr. Yeltsin's narrow victory on the question Friday was indicative of what many deputies believe will be a difficult job ahead, as he tries to govern Russia with a parliament where he controls only a little more than half the votes.

The statement was adopted as part of a broad, nonbinding sovereignty declaration that is expected to be put to a final vote next week.

Several other republics, including the Baltic states, have incorporated the right of veto in their constitutions, but a claim of sovereignty by Russia — which encompasses three-fourths of the country's territory, more than half its population and most of its mineral wealth — would escalate the issue of federalism to a new level.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev minimized the prospect of conflict with the largest Soviet republic, saying at a news conference that he was "100 percent certain" that the Russian parliament would pass no laws harmful to the creation of a new Soviet federation.

"The Russian parliament has not taken any steps that contradict the constitution of the Soviet Union," Mr. Gorbachev said, possibly alluding to the nonbinding nature of the measure.

Deputies who supported the sovereignty move said their joy was tempered by the knowledge that it would take a two-thirds vote, or 700 deputies, to incorporate the veto provision in the republic's constitution.

Vladimir A. Zhenin, a parliamentarian from Mr. Yeltsin's home base of Sverdlovsk, said opponents of the veto might attempt to require a two-thirds vote next week on final approval of the sovereignty declaration itself on the ground that it relates to a constitutional question.

"We can celebrate today's decision, but there are still serious complications ahead of us," Mr. Zhenin said.

He said the measure had been opposed by a bloc of orthodox Communists and party functionaries called Communist Russia.

Mr. Gorbachev has generally praised the idea of greater autonomy for the republics and has promised to design a new federation to satisfy the republics' craving for greater freedom.

But he has always insisted on the priority of the Soviet Constitution.

The first republic to assert the right of veto over Soviet laws was the Baltic republic of Estonia, in November 1988. Mr. Gorbachev denounced the republic's move, and led the policy-making committee of the Soviet parliament in formally declaring it invalid.

The most likely area of conflict between the Soviet and Russian governments is economic. Mr. Yeltsin and many other Russian politicians have demanded that the republic's oil, gas, coal and timber be used to raise living standards and not be sold at subsidized prices to other republics and to foreign allies.

In demanding that Russia exercise all rights over its mineral wealth, advocates of change like Mr. Yeltsin can expect some support from more conservative legislators who resent the republic's role as the underwriter of the Soviet empire.

But Mr. Gorbachev would presumably be reluctant to lose control of his single greatest source of foreign currency.

Moreover, if Mr. Yeltsin's demand that other republics pay market prices for their oil were enacted, Mr. Gorbachev would likely face a revolt from the poorer republics, such as those of Central Asia.

"I think the party apparatus will use every possibility to make sure things don't come to such a pass," Mr. Zhenin said.

Hard-Liners in Ascendancy as Israel Shifts to Rightist Rule

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Acting Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir announced Friday that he had succeeded in forming a new coalition of nationalist and religious parties, ending a three-month government crisis and returning Israel to narrow rightist rule after six years of "unity" governments.

After 42 days of bargaining, Mr. Shamir informed President Chaim Herzog hours before the expiration of his mandate to form a government that he had succeeded in assembling an alliance that could command a two-vote majority in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament.

U.S. strives to keep alive dialogue with Palestinians. Page 2.

U.S. plans $4 billion arms sale to Saudis. Page 3.

The new government is expected to seek a vote of confidence from the Knesset on Monday.

The announcement signaled that one of Israel's most bitter and protracted political crises would end with a victory for rightist leaders who oppose a U.S. plan to set up Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. The refusal of Mr. Shamir to agree to the plan prompted the breakdown on March 15 of the coalition between Likud and the Labor Party.

The new coalition agreement also spelled at least a temporary end to the era of "unity" governments, combining Likud with the leftist Labor Party, that brought both stability and stagnation to Israeli politics in the last half of the 1980s.

Mr. Shamir's new government can be expected to return to some of the controversial policies, and clashes with the United States, that marked the Likud administrations under Menachem Begin and Mr. Shamir up until 1984.

Among these policies are Jewish settlement of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which the new official platform promised to "enhance, expand and develop," despite strong opposition from both the Bush administration and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

In a ceremony to sign the new coalition agreement on Friday, Mr. Shamir said "the greatest effort" of the new government would be directed at the mass immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, which he called "the most important issue of our time."

The platform said that Israel would continue to pursue the Middle East peace process according to a four-point plan put forward by Mr. Shamir last year. But it made no mention of the proposed Israeli-Palestinian talks that the United States and Egypt had attempted to set up in Cairo.

The new cabinet, which Mr. Shamir is expected to present to a Likud meeting on Sunday, reflects the ascendancy within Likud of hard-line leaders who had campaigned to block the proposed Israeli-Palestinian talks.

The new foreign minister is expected to be David Levy, one of the three Likud ministers who fought the peace initiative. Another of the three, Yitzhak Modai, has been promoted to the post of finance minister.

Ariel Sharon, the leader of the

See ISRAEL, Page 4

Kiosk

Warsaw Pact Demilitarizing

BONN (Reuters) — The Warsaw Pact's military structure will be abolished by the end of the year, the East German defense minister, Rainer Eppelmann, said in an interview published Saturday.

"This year, all the military structures of the Warsaw Pact, like the common high command, will be abolished," a West Berlin newspaper, Berliner Morgenpost, quoted Mr. Eppelmann as saying. "Next week's meeting of Warsaw Pact defense ministers in Strausberg will be the last of its kind." That meeting is to take place near Berlin.

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Reuters

President Vaclav Havel casting his ballot as Czech elections open. Page 2.

Sports

Andre Agassi and Andrés Gómez advanced to the final of the French Open. Page 23.

Weekend

Handel's rebirth as a musical dramatist is aided by a new Paris-Geneva production of "Alcina." Page 9.

Business/Finance

Donald J. Trump may not have been such a shrewd businessman after all. Page 15.

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Dow Close
2,862.38
Down
34.95

The Dollar In New York	
DM	1.698
Pound	1.6845
Yen	153.475
FF	5.7155

Gorbachev Faces Mounting Pressure on Germany

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Unless Mikhail S. Gorbachev can be induced to agree soon to NATO membership for a united Germany, the Soviet Union is likely to face a diplomatic crisis this year as the two Germanys move toward full economic and political integration, U.S. and European officials said Friday.

A refusal by Mr. Gorbachev to relinquish the Soviet Union's legal rights as a postwar occupying power would jeopardize the chances of German economic aid to Moscow and could even provoke irritated Germans to harass Soviet garrisons in what is now East Germany by interfering with their water and power supply.

While continuing preparations for Western concessions designed to make German reunification more palatable to Moscow, U.S. and Western officials have also started to stress the notion that time may not be on Mr. Gorbachev's side on the German question if he clings to the objections he raised in the Washington summit talks.

Several Soviet foreign-policy analysts, from state-run think-tanks in Moscow, said that Mr. Gorbachev's insistence on Soviet rights was taking Moscow into a diplomatic impasse that could jeopardize long-run Soviet interests in Germany.

NATO ministers vow to pursue troop-cut talks. Page 2.

Thatcher differs on Gorbachev vision of Europe. Page 2.

The Soviet analysts, despite a semiofficial status giving them access to policy-makers, said that they were unclear about why Mr. Gorbachev had chosen to adopt such a hard public line opposing full German membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

One of the analysts said, "I do not see any real problems for the Soviet Union with this outcome if we can find some suitable arrangements, so I am optimistic that, after some time to digest, we can come to a solution."

The officials and analysts spoke at a conference sponsored by the Institute for East-West Security Studies and hosted by the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Their comments, in private discussion sessions, could not be attributed to them by name.

Despite Mr. Gorbachev's hesitations on German reunification, Western officials said that their timetable remained unchanged, along with their insistence that the Soviet Union abandon its call for some military questions about Germany's future to be left open during a transition period.

"We believe that on the day of German unity, the final

See NATO, Page 4

Hanoi and Beijing Move to End Decadelong Rift

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Under pressure from the political and economic changes sweeping the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Vietnam and China are preparing to end more than a decade of ruptured relations and restore normal ties, diplomats and analysts said Friday.

The Chinese deputy foreign minister, Xu Dunxin, is to fly to Hanoi on Saturday for a critical round of private negotiations that will also include efforts to reach agreement with Vietnam on terms for a settlement of the Cambodian conflict, diplomats said.

Beijing says that the Cambodian issue is the main obstacle blocking normalization.

Mr. Xu, a fluent Vietnamese speaker and the Chinese Foreign Ministry's expert on Indochina, will be the highest-ranking official from China to visit Vietnam since most contacts between the two largest Communist countries in Asia were suspended after Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia in 1978 and overthrew the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge regime.

Hanoi expels an American teacher as a subversive. Page 3.

While diplomats do not foresee an immediate resumption of full ties between Vietnam and China, they expect agreement on measures to reduce tension along the frontier and extend cross-border trade.

They also expect further progress toward a Cambodian accord between the two countries, despite refusal by the Khmer Rouge to support a truce agreement signed in Tokyo on Tuesday by Hun Sen, the prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Prince Sihanouk is the leader of the Cambodian resistance, in which the Khmer Rouge is the strongest military group.

"China and Vietnam hold the key to peace in Cambodia because they are the chief political patrons and military supporters of the rival factions," said one analyst, reflecting a widespread viewpoint.

Diplomats said that ideological opposition by Hanoi and Beijing to political change in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was one factor drawing Vietnam and China closer together.

Both countries, especially Vietnam, also realize that agreement on a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian conflict would help restore urgently needed economic assistance from the West and international financial institutions, diplomats said.

"The Vietnam Communist Party, which has always seen itself as a member of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, now appears to have more in common in ideological terms with neighboring China and hard-line socialist states such as North Korea, Cuba and Albania, than with its Soviet and European allies," said Carlyle A. Thayer, associate professor of poli-

See TIES, Page 4

The Latest in Posh and National Pride: Japan Builds Rival to the QE2

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NAGASAKI, Japan — A while back, Shoji Fukushima took a break from his job at the giant shipyard here and signed up for one of those luxurious Caribbean cruises that Japanese executives see advertised on trains as they are crushed toward their offices every morning.

But Mr. Fukushima, a studious man who takes his leisure seriously, was hardly lolling around as the Song of America went island-hopping in the Caribbean.

At 6 P.M. every day, as couples filtered into the dining room, he was taking photographs of the seating arrangements in the luxury liner's restaurants.

At 9 P.M., he was counting how many people were in the bar and how many on the dance floor. At midnight, he was surveying the density of above-deck lovers, returning to his stateroom at 2 every morning to crunch the numbers with a colleague.

"When everyone else was enjoying, we were studying," said Mr. Fukushima, a naval architect who spent his career designing giant tankers before his interests turned to cruise ships.

In a few weeks the fruits of that cruise in leisure espionage, and nearly two dozen others that Mr. Fukushima and his fellow workers have been taking on oceans around the world, should begin to pay off.

After several years of planning and two of frenzied shipbuilding, Japan's answer to the Queen Elizabeth 2, the Crystal Harmony, is making its last sea trials.

It is the first giant passenger ship Japan has built since before World War II. Making it the world's most luxurious has become a national obsession, recorded down to the last gold fixtures and the marble countertops in the Japanese press.

The 49,400-ton Crystal Harmony is being built mostly for Americans and Europeans because wealth has not yet freed Japan of a work ethic that virtually forbids vacations of more than a week at a time.

Still, the most exclusive social occasion of the year in Japan may well be the 10-day maiden voyage starting July 5, when the ship leaves Yokohama for Honolulu. The passenger list is a secret, organizers say, but it reportedly includes many of Japan's best-known politicians and authors, movie stars and company chairmen, and a few people who are known primarily for being fabulously rich.

For everyone else, the best place to see the Crystal Harmony is on Nagasaki's waterfront, where it is a welcome sight. A 15-year depression in the shipbuilding industry hurt the city badly.

Now, the Crystal Harmony and a slew of smaller luxury ships under construction promise to combine Nagasaki's seafaring traditions with Japan's appetite for new status symbols. At $200 million, maybe more, the Crystal Harmony is just the thing.

So day and night Nagasaki residents come to gawk as hundreds of workers buzz around the ship, loading the latest fax machines and satellite dishes, the specially commissioned statuary from Japanese artists, the direct-dial phones that connect the world to every cabin and the casino designed by Caesars Palace in Las Vegas.

For passengers who tire of the 75 slot machines and seven blackjack tables, there are up-to-the-second quotes from the Tokyo, New York and London stock exchanges.

And then there are the skeet-shooting range off the fantail, the Jacuzzi in every penthouse suite and the huge deck made of Burmese teak, obtained with as few questions asked as possible from dealers in Hong Kong and Thailand.

"The QE2 is the most famous cruise ship in the world," said Minoru Okabe, the president of Crystal Cruises, a company owned by Nippon Yusen Kabushiki, a giant of the Japanese cargo-shipping industry.

But the QE2 is already 20 or 30 years old, he said, and past its prime.

Mr. Okabe estimates that only about 20,000 Japanese are interested in long cruises, a tiny fraction of the 10 million Japanese who travel abroad every year. So for a while, he plans to work them up to it gradually, maybe with three-day cruises on the Inland Sea.

"We are still getting Japanese accustomed to the idea," he said. Until then, the plan is to keep intelligence-gathering cruises of the competition.

"We should be humble," he said. "We should study."

Uzbeks Seek Help In Clashes

Moscow Is Asked To Quell Fighting

NYT

Reuters

MOSCOW — The president of Soviet Uzbekistan said Friday that ethnic violence was spreading into the republic from neighboring Kirghizia and asked Moscow for help to prevent skirmishes degenerating into full-scale conflict.

The official Soviet press agency Tass said the republic's president, Islam Karimov, imposed a state of emergency in a number of districts around Andizhan, on the border between the two republics, and appealed to the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to help quell the fighting.

In Frunze, capital of Kirghizia, thousands of mourners silently filled the central square to honor the victims of four days of fighting between Uzbeks and Kirghiz that has left at least 78 dead.

The fighting erupted Monday in the holy town of Osh over the allocation of land between the two ethnic groups.

"There is a real danger of the events in the Osh region degenerating into a conflict between the two republics," Mr. Karimov's message said.

Tass said 330 people had been wounded in the fighting and 249 houses had been burned.

An explosive mix of ethnic groups and years of pent-up nationalism, inflamed by high unemployment and squalid living conditions, have created a tinderbox in the region.

Tass quoted Mr. Karimov as calling for an investigation by a commission that includes a member of the Politburo.

A Soviet Interior Ministry spokesman said in Moscow that sporadic exchanges of fire had been reported in three outlying regions of Kirghizia on Friday.

Tass said the situation in Osh remained tense, and an official there said there had been skirmishes near the town.

The Interior Ministry spokesman said a state of emergency had been declared in Andizhan late Thursday after 10,000 people tried to cross the border into Kirghizia.

"In Andizhan and surrounding areas," he said, "people from other parts of Uzbekistan kept coming with demands to be taken to Osh to help relatives who are there. They attempted to break through the cordon and seven were killed."

90% Turnout Expected In Czechoslovak Vote

Reuters

PRAGUE — Czechoslovaks began voting Friday in their country's first free general election for almost half a century.

Rain in many parts of the country apparently did not deter people anxious to cast ballots and strengthen Czechoslovakia's six-month-old democracy. A turnout of up to 90 percent was forecast.

Voting continues on Saturday.

The Civic Forum movement, which spearheaded the revolution that swept away Communist rule last year and has been the major governing force since then, is expected to win easily. There are 22 parties in the running.

The three-party Christian Democratic Union is also expected to do well but many parties may not gain seats in the 300-member parliament if, as expected, they fail to win the necessary 5 percent of the vote.

Czechoslovakia's Communist Party, which was swept from power in November by public protests after 44 years, was forecast to gain around 10 percent.

The other parties have said they would not enter any post-election coalition that included the Communists.

On the eve of the balloting, the generally low-key campaign heard allegations from both left and right of electoral dirty tricks.

The People's Party, one of three in the Christian Democratic Union, lodged an official complaint over charges that its leader had been an agent of the secret police.

Hungary Won't Take Part In Warsaw Pact Maneuvers

Reuters

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian defense minister, Lajos Fur, said Friday that Hungary would not take part in Warsaw Pact military exercises this year and wanted to leave the Soviet-led alliance by late next year.

Mr. Fur was speaking in Moscow to the Hungarian news agency MTI, monitored in Budapest, after a Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Moscow on Thursday and meetings with Soviet and Warsaw Pact military officials on Friday.

"During the talks, I stated that Hungary was not to take part in the Warsaw Pact military exercises this year and intended to place the Hungarian Army fully under national command," the agency quoted Mr. Fur as saying.

He added: "I also said this had partly to do with the review of the Warsaw Pact just now initiated and partly with Hungary's wish to cancel its Warsaw Pact membership by late next year."

Hungary's first post-Communist government committed itself to beginning talks on leaving the Warsaw Pact when it took office last month.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. English. s.s. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Leuchtenburger Kirchweg 2, D-Koiserswerth. Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Delay, Pastor, Tel.: 0211/400 157.

HOLLAND
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemcomplaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 01751-78024.

ISTANBUL
Union Church of Istanbul, Istiklal cad. 485, services Sunday: 9:30 and 11:00 a.m. Dutch Consulate ground. Tel.: 144 5212.

MUNICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, München 83, Schumacherring 24. English Language Services. Sunday School 12:00. Worship Service 1:00. Pastor's phone: 690 8534.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhuberstr. 10. (U2 Theresienstr.). Pastor Ronnie Stevens (089) 850-8617.

PARIS and SUBURBS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (at La Chapelle Evangélique), CNIT conference center, Paris-La Défense. Evangelical & for everyone. Sunday 9:45 English service & children's SS; Sunday 11:00 French service & children's SS. AWANA Youth Club. Metro: RER (A) La Défense. Parking: Défense 4. Call Pastors Henry Passonen, Jim Ritchey: 47 73 53 54 or 47 75 14 27.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speak., evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship: 10:45. Vesper Service, 6:30 p.m. 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro Gaite. Call 47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29 for information.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wädenswil (Zurich), Switzerland, Rosenbergstrasse 4. Worship Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel.: 720-2762.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MID. EAST

BONN
American Protestant Church, Sunday School 9.30, Worship 11 a.m.Kennedy Allee 150. Tel.: 0228 - 374193.

BRUSSELS
The American Protestant Church, Worship 10:30 a.m. Kattenberg, 19 (at the Int. School). Tel.: 673.05.81. Bus 95. Tram 94.

COPENHAGEN
The INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH meets at Boggesensgade No. 7, each Sunday, 9 a.m. Phone: 31 39 51 40.

FRANKFURT
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (U-Bahn 5), S.S. 9:45, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 512552.

GENEVA
EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, temporary Sunday worship location at St. Germain Church, 9 rue Granges at 11:30 a.m. Church office phone (022) 20 50 89.

THE HAGUE
AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. Tel.: (070) 244490. Esther de Boer van Rijkoan 20.

LONDON
AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, SS at 9:45 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street tube; Tel.: (01) 580 2791

OSLO
American Lutheran Church, Fritzners gt. 15 Worship & Sunday School 10 a.m. Tel.: (02) 44.35.84.

PARIS
AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

STAVANGER
INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHURCH Sunday worship 9:30 a.m. The Hetland Church, Storhaugvn. 2. Tel.: (04) 564843.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungsterag. & Birger Jarl. Friendly Christian fellowship. English, Swedish & Korean. 11:00. Tel.: 46-8 151225 & 309803.

UNITED CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION. Klara Ostra Kyrkogata 8, service 9:00. Tel.: +46-8-210188.

VIENNA
VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH: A-1010 Vienna, Austria, Dorotheergasse 16. Services Sundays 11:30 a.m.

WARSAW
WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, Protestant English language expatriates, Sundays 11:00 a.m. UL. Pielna 14 A. Tel.: 43-29-70.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, workship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.

Thatcher Differs on Gorbachev's Vision

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Friday he could foresee new institutions linking the rival military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, after the collapse of Communist rule in Eastern Europe.

The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, addressing a news conference alongside the Soviet leader, disagreed, saying she envisaged future contacts within existing organizations.

Mr. Gorbachev said declarations on Thursday at a Warsaw Pact summit conference meant greater emphasis would be placed in the future on political rather than military activity.

"If the processes are going in this direction," he said, "then this will open the possibility to examine questions — not only agreements, but also the possibility that some new sort of institutions could emerge."

Mr. Gorbachev said, "If from yesterday's statement there emerges a new Warsaw Pact and if NATO does not engage in maneuvers or pretenses, the emergence of new institutions is possible reflecting the changes in NATO itself."

Mrs. Thatcher said she could not foresee "any common bodies" at the moment. "In future, these may appear," she said. "But for the moment, let's use existing means."

Mr. Gorbachev said he differed with Mrs. Thatcher on this point.

"One can have the policy that will resemble an elephant in a china store," he said. "One move to the left smashes half of the store. A move to the right smashes the other half. If this is the policy we choose, I don't envy us."

Both alliances were created to provide security, he said.

"In the period of the Cold War, they reached this using one method," the Soviet leader said. "In the period of the construction of the common European home, they should use other methods."

In Moscow on Thursday, the seven-nation Warsaw Pact called for a change of the Pact's outlook to an alliance "of sovereign states based on democratic principles."

Mr. Gorbachev said the international political situation was constantly changing and predicted that the composition of alliances could change.

"One can foresee a situation in which this or that bloc could be open and declare it is ready to accept any other European country," he said.

Both the East and West blocs are seeking to increase the role of the 35-member Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as a new pan-European forum. It comprises all the states of Europe, except Albania, as well as the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Thatcher earlier discussed the future of Europe with Mr. Gorbachev, assuring him that membership of a united Germany in NATO would not be a threat.

Earlier, aides to Mrs. Thatcher said that after her consultations with Mr. Gorbachev, she felt increasingly confident that the East-West standoff over Germany would be resolved "without ultimatums or deadlines."

The leaders discussed a nine-point U.S. proposal aimed at easing Soviet concerns about a united Germany belonging to the NATO alliance, said British officials, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The plan would allow Soviet troops to remain temporarily in what is now East Germany and keep Western forces out.

As he greeted Mrs. Thatcher in his office at the Kremlin, Mr. Gorbachev said he still felt jet-lagged from his U.S. visit.

"Yesterday, I almost fell asleep during the Warsaw Treaty meeting," he joked. But Thatcher aides said that during the two-and-a-half-hour private talks before lunch, Mr. Gorbachev showed no sign of weariness or despondency over his mounting domestic problems.

Mrs. Thatcher arrived Thursday at the start of a four-day visit. She was to hold separate talks later with Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov.

Mrs. Thatcher leaves Moscow Saturday to visit a British trade and cultural exhibition in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev. On Sunday she goes to a part of Armenia that was devastated by an earthquake 18 months ago. *(Reuters, AP)*

Kremlin Aide Assails Economy Plan

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's personal economic adviser disavowed on Friday the government's plan for a gradual transition to a market-oriented economy, and proposed instead a series of presidential decrees to move the country more rapidly toward a free market.

The adviser, Nikolai Y. Petrakov, said in an interview that President Gorbachev should cancel planned price rises on bread and other staple foods, which have aroused public protest and panic buying.

He said he had advised the president to use his power of decree quickly to abolish a thicket of government regulatory agencies, to create a stock market that would put most state-owned industries in the hands of shareholders, to stimulate small private businesses and to establish an independent banking system.

Mr. Petrakov emphasized that he was voicing his own opinion, not Mr. Gorbachev's. But he said detailed drafts of laws and decrees had been prepared that could carry out some of his recommendations, if Mr. Gorbachev chose to follow his advice.

The government economic plan, which is being debated in the parliament, calls for a tripling of bread prices beginning July 1, doubling of other food prices in January, and a five-year transition to a market economy.

Since it was presented last month by Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, the plan has been rejected by leaders of the three largest Soviet republics — Russia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia — and by opposition leaders in the Soviet parliament. The Moscow city council closed city stores to nonresidents after a swarm of visitors emptied shelves in anticipation of the price increases.

Mr. Gorbachev has defended the plan in general terms, including the raising of prices on heavily subsidized food. At the same time, he has left the door open to further amendments, and — as was evident from Mr. Petrakov's comments — has given his closest advisors wide latitude to criticize Mr. Ryzhkov's program.

Asked Friday if he agreed with critics who had demanded the resignation of Mr. Ryzhkov, Mr. Petrakov declined to comment.

Mr. Petrakov also ridiculed a proposal, originally announced by Mr. Ryzhkov's two leading deputies, for a national referendum on the economic plan. Mr. Petrakov said the idea had not been discussed in Mr. Gorbachev's cabinet and that it was now uncertain such a vote would be held.

"What are they going to ask?" the economist mused. "If they ask people whether prices should be raised, everyone in the world would say no. So it's senseless to hold a referendum on that question. If the question is whether to introduce a market system or not, then you can't ask people about things they don't know."

"Everyone thinks it's senseless," he declared.

— BILL KELLER

Agence France-Presse

ELECTION TALK — Bulgarians in discussion around campaign posters in central Sofia on Friday. The country's first free elections are on Sunday. The opposition Union of Democratic Forces is confident, but fears cheating by the former Communists.

NATO Vows to Pursue Troop-Cut Talks

Reuters

TURNBERRY, Scotland — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization welcomed on Friday radical plans for change in the Warsaw Pact and committed itself to further talks on deeper cuts in armed forces across Europe.

The alliance's 16 foreign ministers, ending a two-day meeting in Scotland, reaffirmed that a united Germany should be a NATO member but also said they would take into account Soviet concerns.

"Our alliance is not a threat to anyone," said Manfred Wörner, the NATO secretary-general.

He said that the Soviet Union, which opposes membership of a united Germany in NATO, would gain by dropping that objection.

"It would take the Soviet Union out of the isolation into which it has maneuvered itself," he said. "It could gain partners, even friends."

The U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, said a NATO pledge not to extend its forces into what is now East Germany would not necessarily be a permanent guarantee.

"I'm not sure that the NATO position is that there would be no extension in perpetuity," he said.

His comments appeared to contradict suggestions from NATO officials in recent weeks that such limitations would apply forever. They are also likely to cause unease in Moscow and East Berlin.

The seven-nation Warsaw Pact, which for decades was totally dominated by the Soviet Union, said Thursday that it would turn itself into an alliance of sovereign and equal states.

"We are encouraged by the positive spirit conveyed in this declaration," the NATO ministers said in a statement.

But Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said the Warsaw Pact was simply doing what NATO had always done and rejected the idea of equating the two blocs.

The ministers agreed to seek ways of putting fresh impetus into the stalled Vienna talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe so that a treaty could be signed this year.

Mr. Baker said that, after meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Copenhagen this week, he was more optimistic that a treaty would be signed this year and that the security aspects of German unification would be solved.

But the ministers repeated that a landmark meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would not take place without a conventional forces treaty, which is designed to cut U.S. and Soviet troop levels in central Europe to 195,000 on each side and scrap much heavy equipment.

The ministers said that as soon as an agreement on conventional forces was reached, "the allies will be prepared to undertake follow-on negotiations to further enhance security and stability in Europe."

They agreed to strengthen and institutionalize the process involved in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which groups North America with all European states except Albania.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said next month's meeting of NATO leaders in London was likely to agree on several proposals connected with the conference on security and cooperation. They include the establishment of a center for resolving conflict and confrontation, the setting up of a secretariat for arms control verification and regular meetings of national leaders and foreign ministers.

The ministers also agreed to set up a special NATO arms control verification unit.

U.S. Strives to Keep PLO Dialogue

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

TURNBERRY, Scotland — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d indicated Friday that the Bush administration was trying to do all that it could to avoid breaking off dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization because this would mean an end to the current Middle East peace process.

But he also seemed to indicate that unless the PLO dissociates itself more strongly from a May 30 terrorist raid on Israel by one of its factions, a suspension of contacts would be inevitable. The final decision is expected in a matter of days.

The United States, Mr. Baker said, would never "countenance terrorism" simply to keep the "noble cause of peace" alive.

But, he observed, "It is important that we try to move toward peace in the Middle East so that we do not see an escalation of violence, so that we do not see increased outbreaks of terrorism."

[President George Bush said Friday that "no decision has been made," The Associated Press reported. Speaking with reporters on a Midwestern political trip, Mr. Bush said, "I'm not prepared to make an announcement on policy at this point." He added: "Our dialogue is predicated on a renunciation of terror. In my view, this is sheer terror."]

He was referring to a thwarted sea-borne attack on Tel Aviv beaches mounted by the Palestine Liberation Front, which is led by Mohammed Abbas.

The secretary of state made his remarks at the closing news conference of a two-day gathering of North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers.

In a carefully worded statement, Mr. Baker seemed to be sending simultaneous messages both to Israel and its supporters in Congress, and to the PLO leadership in Tunis.

To the Israelis, the message was: Think hard and long before you urge the United States to break this dialogue because it could mean the end of the peace process.

To the PLO, the message was: There is no way the Bush administration can maintain any credibility if it continues a dialogue with an organization that cannot even condemn a terrorist attack mounted by one of its splinter factions.

Lurking behind the statement, though, is a mood of despair among senior American officials involved in Middle East diplomacy. The consensus is that the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, is not going to go beyond his statement that he had nothing to do with the raid, and that a suspension of the dialogue is now only a matter of time.

The U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., met with PLO officials four times in the last week to try to get them to condemn the May 30 raid and to expel the group of guerrillas from the Palestine Liberation Front.

But a two-day meeting of the PLO's 15-member executive committee in Baghdad ended Thursday with nothing more than a statement denouncing Washington for "protecting Israel and its crimes" and "encouraging it to commit more."

Mr. Baker's statement, officials said, could be seen as a last-ditch appeal to both sides to reconsider their positions before a decision is made to suspend the dialogue.

KLM Won't Let Attendants Fly When Pregnant

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch national airline KLM will begin grounding pregnant stewardesses this fall because of a U.S. report that airline crews may be exposed to harmful radiation levels, a KLM spokesman said Friday.

The U.S. Department of Transportation report warned that cosmic radiation could cause up to 1,000 additional cancer deaths per 100,000 crew members who fly long routes approximately twice a week. That rate would be in addition to the 22,000 per 100,000 population expected to die of cancer from other causes.

Scientists and Department of Transportation officials caution that the risk data is not based on any study of actual cancer cases but on mathematical models projecting the effects of low-level cosmic radiation.

According to the KLM regulation, once a stewardess reports her pregnancy, she must be given the option of an alternative job on the ground or an extended paid pregnancy leave, according to a union spokesman.

WORLD BRIEFS

Canadian Constitutional Talks Falter

OTTAWA (UPI) — Efforts to salvage constitutional talks aimed at keeping the province of Quebec within the Canadian confederation were further imperiled Friday when Newfoundland said it was fed with up the secretiveness of the discussions and threatened to quit the negotiations.

Political leaders resumed the talks for a sixth day on Friday, and Quebec still refused to discuss a measure that would recognize its distinct French-speaking society and give it powers to promote its language and culture.

The future of the constitutional amendments, known as the Meech Lake Accord, was further threatened when the premier of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Clyde Kirby Wells, said, "We are being pressured into having to accept constitutional propositions that, as a matter of principle, we think are wrong." The pact must be approved by the legislatures of Canada's 10 provinces by June 23 or it becomes void.

Fighting Rages at Liberian Plantation

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — Heavy fighting raged Friday at a U.S.-managed rubber plantation and around the nearby international airport, witnesses said. And Liberia's religious leaders renewed their appeal for a cease-fire.

Despite the reports of fighting, the government said its troops had retaken the headquarters of the Firestone Corp. rubber plantation, which was captured by rebels of the National Patriotic Union advancing this week on the capital of Liberia, Monrovia.

The government also said that its troops remained in control of the airport. The airport adjoins the plantation, which is 35 miles (55 kilometers) southeast of Monrovia. The rebels said their forces had withdrawn from the plantation after the government troops approached. But a spokesman for the operator of the plantation, Bridgestone-Firestone Inc., said plantation officials were unaware that the rebels had withdrawn.

Mandela Sees Need for 'Massive' Aid

GENEVA (AP) — Nelson Mandela called again on Friday for the continuation of Western economic sanctions until apartheid was ended in South Africa, but he also said the country would need extensive Western aid in the future.

"Given the fact that apartheid has not ended, it is only logical that we should continue this weapon of struggle," said Mr. Mandela, the deputy president of the African National Congress, in an address to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization. But he added that "massive international intervention" would be needed to promote the economic growth needed in South Africa to meet the needs of the people. This, he said, underlined the need for ending apartheid "so that the need for sanctions falls away."

After a brief spell of fatigue that led him to cancel a call on the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Mandela, 71, also spoke at the headquarters of the World Council of Churches. He thanked the organization for its support in the struggle against apartheid.

Party Official Warns Beijing Students

BEIJING (Reuters) — A Chinese Communist Party official warned Beijing University students on Friday that the police would be used against future unrest on the campus. Hundreds of students rallied Sunday and hurled bottles from dormitories for two consecutive nights to mark the anniversary of the crackdown last year on the student-led movement against the government.

The deputy party secretary at the university, Lin Yanzhi, was quoted by the official Legal Daily as saying: "Let any transgressions be dealt with by the law, the government and the state apparatus." The reference to the "state apparatus" indicated that the police would take action next time.

Mr. Lin also said that students were no longer the political force they had been in China's revolutionary past. "I believe that from now on Beijing University had best not try to depend on any student movement writing a big chapter in Chinese history," he said. "Times have changed."

Judge Bars Use of Suicide Device

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP) — A judge on Friday ordered Dr. Jack Kevorkian to stop using his suicide device until prosecutors decided whether to try him for letting an Alzheimer's patient kill herself with the device, which delivers a fatal dose of potassium chloride at the push of a button.

Oakland County Circuit Judge Alice Gilbert also enjoined Dr. Kevorkian, a retired pathologist, from helping people use any other means to kill themselves. The temporary orders are effective statewide. Dr. Kevorkian, who acted as his own attorney, had asked the judge to allow him to use his device with the approval of a committee of specialists he proposed to form. He also said he wanted to establish an "obitorium," or clinic for the terminally ill who want medical help with suicide.

On Monday, Dr. Kevorkian assisted in the suicide of Janet Adkins, 54, of Portland, Oregon, who had been diagnosed as being in the early stages of Alzheimer's disease. An assistant prosecutor, Michael Modelski, said there were no immediate plans to prosecute Dr. Kevorkian. But he added that an investigation was continuing.

British Researcher Unhurt by Bomb

LONDON (Reuters) — A British chemical-warfare researcher narrowly escaped injury in a car-bomb attack, apparently carried out by activists opposed to experiments on animals, the police said Friday.

The car burst into flames in the southern English town of Winterslow on Wednesday, but it took two days to determine that it had been set ablaze by a bomb. The researcher, Margaret Baskerville, was driving to her laboratory when the blast occurred.

The researcher is a veterinary surgeon at the government Chemical Defense Establishment center, where animals are exposed to battlefield poisons. The police said that it suspected the Animal Liberation Front to be responsible for the bombing.

Correction

An account on June 1 erred in converting the record for the French high-speed train, the TGV — 515.3 kph. The conversion is 320 mph.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Sweden and Denmark have begun talks about a bridge linking the two countries. The TT news agency in Sweden quoted an official as saying there could be an agreement in principle by the end of the year. *(Reuters)*

British Rail, whose food has long been a national joke, started a new line of gourmet sandwiches on Friday. But commuters at one London station said they found the prices, £1.85 (about $3.15) for salmon and £1.65 for corned beef, too high. *(Reuters)*

Belgian air traffic controllers suspended their strike Friday for four days after a meeting with the minister of transport was announced. The controllers have walked out for four hours each day for a week, except on the weekend, making the situation at Brussels airport chaotic. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	17	63	7	45	r
Athens	28	82	21	70	s
Barcelona	26	79	19	66	s
Belgrade	28	82	17	63	s
Berlin	21	70	9	48	sh
Brussels	18	64	9	48	r
Budapest	27	81	16	61	s
Copenhagen	—	—	14	57	—
Costa Del Sol	24	75	14	61	s
Dublin	15	59	9	48	r
Edinburgh	15	59	7	45	r
Faro	23	73	18	64	s
Florence	25	77	18	64	s
Frankfurt	22	72	13	55	s
Geneva	21	70	13	55	s
Helsinki	16	61	7	45	r
Las Palmas	24	75	19	66	s
Lisbon	24	75	17	63	s
London	19	66	7	45	sh
Luxembourg	15	59	8	46	r
Madrid	32	90	14	57	s
Milan	25	77	14	57	s
Moscow	16	61	7	45	r
Munich	19	66	11	52	r
Nice	24	75	14	61	s
Oslo	18	64	12	54	r
Paris	17	63	9	48	r
Prague	22	72	12	54	s
Reykjavik	10	50	4	39	r
Rome	24	75	17	63	s
Stockholm	17	63	9	48	r
Strasbourg	18	64	11	52	r
Venice	22	72	17	63	s
Vienna	23	73	14	57	s
Warsaw	22	72	12	54	s
Zurich	17	63	12	54	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	30	86	—	—	s
Cairo	35	95	17	63	s
Istanbul	29	84	20	68	s
Jerusalem	33	91	17	63	s
Tel Aviv	29	84	17	63	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	19	66	12	54	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	26	79	r
Beijing	31	88	20	68	s
Hong Kong	32	90	27	81	s
Manila	33	91	25	77	sh
New Delhi	38	100	28	82	s
Seoul	26	79	17	63	s
Shanghai	28	82	22	72	s
Singapore	32	90	25	77	r
Taipei	32	90	25	77	r
Tokyo	28	82	21	70	s
AFRICA					
Algiers	29	84	13	55	s
Cape Town	17	63	13	55	s
Casablanca	21	70	13	55	s
Harare	26	79	15	59	s
Lagos	31	88	24	75	r
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	28	82	16	61	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	—
Lima	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico City	27	81	16	61	s
Rio de Janeiro	24	75	20	68	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	16	61	8	46	r
Atlanta	32	90	21	70	s
Boston	24	75	15	59	s
Chicago	29	84	15	59	s
Denver	29	84	13	55	s
Detroit	30	86	16	61	s
Honolulu	30	86	24	75	s
Houston	32	90	24	75	s
Los Angeles	25	77	18	64	s
Miami	32	90	28	82	s
Minneapolis	28	82	23	73	s
Montreal	25	77	12	54	s
Nassau	32	90	16	61	s
New York	26	79	17	63	s
Phoenix	42	108	25	77	s
San Francisco	21	70	13	55	s
Seattle	19	66	11	52	s
Toronto	24	75	16	61	s
Washington	28	82	21	70	s

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. **FRANKFURT:** Showers. Temp. 15—7 (59—45). **LONDON:** Rain. Temp. 16—9 (61—48). **MADRID:** Sunny. Temp. 30—14 (86—57). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 28—19 (82—66). **PARIS:** Rain. Temp. 17—9 (63—48). **ROME:** Fair. Temp. 24—14 (75—57). **TEL AVIV:** Not available. **ZURICH:** Showers. Temp. 15—8 (59—46). **BANGKOK:** Showers. Temp. 34—27 (93—81). **HONG KONG:** Cloudy. Temp. 30—26 (86—79). **MANILA:** Showers. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). **SEOUL:** Rain. Temp. 24—17 (75—63). **SINGAPORE:** Showers. Temp. 27—23 (81—77). **TOKYO:** Fair. Temp. 24—20 (75—68).

Vote Is Watched as U.S. Tax Watershed

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Officials and politicians in Washington and various state capitols are speaking of a watershed in the long struggle over taxes and spending, following the primary elections in California this week.

More than a decade after they led a revolt against taxes and spending, California voters turned around in the elections Tuesday and approved higher gasoline taxes, a looser limit on state spending and the issuing of more than $4 billion in transportation bonds.

The outcome was being closely watched both in state capitals, where fuel-tax increases are frequently proposed to finance transportation improvements, and in Washington, where there are several proposals for an energy-tax increase if budget negotiators decide to raise taxes as part of their effort to reduce the U.S. deficit.

"The tax revolt which allegedly started in California has been tempered by a realization that we have to make investments in the country," said the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington.

"What you saw in the elections was a wholesale elimination of the tax revolt," said Arthur Laffer, the California economist whose supply-side economic theories in the late 1970s inspired Ronald Reagan's budget policies. Mr. Laffer particularly pointed to Proposition 111, the initiative that will loosen state spending limits.

Mr. Laffer, who had campaigned against the ballot measure, said he expected California's economy to slow as a result of higher taxes and government spending.

Proposition 111 doubles the state gasoline tax, to 18 cents from 9 cents over five years, and loosens the limits that have restricted state spending since voters approved Proposition 13 in 1978.

The governor of California, George Dukemejian, a Republican, noted that the voters in his state had not approved "some stifling general tax increase" but rather a specific gasoline tax increase that would go directly to repair California highways and improve mass transit.

While gasoline prices vary greatly from week to week and around the state, a gallon of unleaded regular gasoline currently sells for about $1.12 in California, or about 31 cents a liter.

Backers of Proposition 111 said its average cost to each California motorist would be $60 a year.

The vote on the proposal was 53 percent in favor and 47 percent opposed. Mervin Field, the California poll-taker, pointed out that slightly more than one in four citizens had voted, but he added that his surveys suggested that nonvoters would actually have been slightly more prone to support the new taxes.

While politicians tended to view the vote as indicative of a shift in public sentiment, they also were cautious, noting several special factors.

Proposition 111 and a companion transportation bond issue, they pointed out, were overwhelmingly favored by the leadership of both major political parties, as well as by unions, construction contractors and groups representing motorists and mass transportation interests.

Proponents of the gas tax increase had stressed that the proceeds would go to a fund for highway repair and mass transit construction. Their television advertisements in different parts of the state varied, showing maps of highways in that region to be repaired and rail lines to be improved.

Opponents demanded equal broadcast time, and stressed that the looser spending limits made Proposition 111 more than a mere highway-repair measure.

Aside from California, 16 states have increased gasoline taxes this year as they struggled to pay highway repair bills with no prospect of more U.S. aid.

The U.S. transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, said that the California vote was evidence that "the people of this country will support additional taxes for infrastructure if they can be shown where their money will go."

But he also said it suggested that the taxes could be raised at the state level, which is where the Bush administration has said the burden of increased spending on transportation should fall.

A major problem facing negotiators in the talks over the U.S. budget is whether tax increases can be presented as fulfilling specific needs, like reducing the deficit or cleaning the environment.

Republicans who have argued against U.S. tax increases minimized the significance of the California vote.

Representative Bill Archer of Texas, the senior Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, argued that the California increase of a specific tax for a specific purpose was not relevant to this larger budget negotiation.

"California is a state unto itself," Mr. Archer said.

New Jersey Jails British First Mate in Tanker Spill

By Allan R. Gold
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The English first mate of a British-flag oil tanker that ran aground in New York Harbor has been arrested and charged with operating a vessel under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or a narcotic drug and negligent discharge of a pollutant without a permit, a spokesman for the New Jersey attorney general said.

The tanker ran aground Thursday morning while docking on the New Jersey side of New York Harbor, spilling about 260,000 gallons of fuel oil into a channel known as the Kill Van Kull.

The first mate served as a spotter during the docking operation and stood on the bow looking for obstructions, the spokesman, Christopher Florentz, said.

Law-enforcement officials said the first mate was arrested following drug and alcohol testing. They would not say what substance he was believed to have been using or to what degree they believed he was intoxicated.

The first mate, Jeffrey F. Gregory, 52, of the Mersey district in England, was being held by the police in Newark, New Jersey, Mr. Florentz said.

Shipping traffic through the Kill Van Kull, which separates Staten Island from New Jersey, was suspended after the spill. The waterway, a primary passage to the Port of Newark, is one of the busiest in the world.

The incident followed several other big spills this year in the New York metropolitan region, including one of 567,000 gallons that leaked from an underwater Exxon pipeline on Jan. 1 and 2.

The tanker, the BT Nautilus, is owned by the Nautilus Motor Tanker Co., a subsidiary of BT Shipping Ltd. of Bermuda. It carried 14.7 million gallons of oil, the company said.

The tanker hit rocks that were noted on nautical charts of the waterway, said Judith A. Yaskin, commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

Gloom Over Tropical Forests

New Global Estimate Shows a Much Faster Rate of Loss

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Tropical forests, which play a vital role in regulating the global climate, are disappearing much more rapidly than previously estimated, according to an international research group.

Each year recently, 40 million to 50 million acres (16 million to 20 million hectares) of tropical forest have been vanishing as trees are cut for timber and to clear land for agriculture and other development, the World Resources Institute said in a report.

The group said 1.9 billion acres of tropical forest remained.

The report, "World Resources 1990-91," prepared in collaboration with the United Nations, was described by its authors as the first comprehensive estimate in a decade of tropical-forest losses around the world.

The rate of loss, measured in most countries in 1987, was nearly 50 percent greater than the last global estimate, prepared by the UN Food and Agricultural Organization in 1980, according to the institute, a Washington-based research and policy organization.

"We were startled to uncover this rate of global deforestation," said the president of the institute, James Gustave Speth. "We were saying we were losing the forests at an acre a second, but it is much closer to an acre and a half a second."

The disappearance of tropical forests is regarded by environmental experts as one of the most serious global environmental problems.

Through photosynthesis, the forests absorb huge quantities of carbon dioxide, the most important of the gases that are accumulating in the atmosphere.

Many scientists believe that carbon dioxide, if not kept in check, will cause a significant warming of the earth in the next century, through a process known as the "greenhouse effect."

The report was based on remote sensing data from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Landsat satellites that were originally analyzed by each of the affected tropical countries.

> **'We were saying we were losing the forests at an acre a second, but it is much closer to an acre and a half a second.'**
> James Gustave Speth, president of the World Resources Institute

Allen L. Hammond, editor in chief of "World Resources 1990-91," said at a news conference Thursday that for most of the countries the satellite data covered 1987, but for Brazil it covered 1988.

He said the estimates of forest loss were "very conservative," and that actual losses probably were considerably higher.

The group's report said that in nine major tropical countries, the estimates of total annual losses of tropical-forest acreage were about four times as high as estimates from the years 1981 to 1985.

The nine countries were Brazil, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Costa Rica, Cameroon and Burma.

Mr. Hammond said that in Brazil the rate of deforestation declined in 1988 from 1987. But he also noted that the 1987 rate was the highest on record for Brazil.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said in a statement: "This is the first reliable data we've had on tropical deforestation in 10 years. A situation we knew was bleak is now shown to be truly horrendous."

Since preagricultural times, the report said, the world has lost about one-fifth of all its forests, going from more than 12 billion acres to under 10 billion acres.

In the past, most of the losses were in the temperate forests of Europe, Asia and North America. In recent years, however, it is the tropical forests of the developing countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa that have been disappearing most rapidly.

Brazil, with the largest remaining tropical forest area, is also experiencing the worst losses — between 12.5 million and 22.5 million acres a year, the report found. Burma is losing 1.7 million acres a year, more than 500 times the 1980 estimate by the Food and Agricultural Organization.

India, according to the data, is losing its forests at a rate of 3.7 million acres a year. Large areas legally designated as forest land "are already virtually treeless," the report said.

Indonesia is losing 2.2 million acres a year, and Costa Rica 300,000 acres, both substantially more than the 1980 estimate.

Marcy Nighswander/The Associated Press

HAILING THE CHIEF — President George Bush conducting a question-and-answer session with pupils at an elementary school in Chicago, where he read part of a book to them. Mr. Bush's advice to the children: "If you want to be president, learn to read."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Fund-Raising Takes Early Toll On Many University Presidents

More than half of all U.S. college and university presidents have been in office for five years or less. U.S. News & World Report magazine says much of the reason for the presidents' rapid turnover is that, with federal support dwindling and overhead costs rising, they have to concentrate on raising funds. James Duderstadt, president of the University of Michigan, says fund-raising takes up two-thirds of his time.

After 19 years as president of Harvard, Derek C. Bok announced last month that he was retiring at the age of 60. The magazine noted that he quintupled his university's endowment to $5 billion, but resigned on the eve of a new $2 billion fund drive. The magazine said, "A growing number of presidents are choosing to step down during the lull between treasure hunts."

Rating Goods and Services: Consumers Sound Off on Value

American consumers say they are getting their money's worth when they buy chicken, fruit and vegetables, television sets and other appliances, and when they get their hair cut or rent videotapes, according to a survey of 7,000 families by the Conference Board, a research group that is supported by private business.

But those surveyed say that they get a relatively "poor" value when they pay for lawyers' fees, used cars, college tuition, credit card charges, automobile insurance and tickets to films or sporting events. Hospital charges ranked last in overall acceptance; more than 61 percent of those surveyed rated them a poor value.

"People tend to have a sound, intuitive sense of what things should cost — particularly in the service sector," said Fabian Linden, the executive director of the board's Consumer Research Center.

Short Takes

Tourism officials from 11 countries on four continents met this week with cabinet officers and members of the U.S. Congress for a "Visit USA Tourism Summit." The conference was aimed at accelerating the trend of foreign visitors spending more than U.S. citizens spend abroad. Last year the surplus was $450 million; this year, it was expected to approach $1.5 billion. Experts say the foreign visitors spend nearly seven times more than domestic travelers.

New York's 83-year-old Plaza Hotel, which was bought by the real-estate magnate Donald Trump in 1988, is converting its roof and top two floors into 14 penthouse suites at a projected cost of $20 million. The roof and the top two floors now are a congeries of sheds, water tanks and storerooms. The suites are expected to fetch up to $1 million each in rent a year.

Diplomas issued last week to the 990 midshipmen who graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy are imprinted with the notation that "the seal of the Navel Academy is hereunto affixed." The printer promised to print new diplomas at no cost to the taxpayers, with "Naval" spelled correctly.

Yogi Berra, the Hall of Fame catcher and manager, once complained that he was breaking a lot of bats and blamed the wood, Sporting News magazine recounts. The late Frank Ryan, vice president of the bat manufacturers Hillerich & Bradsby, was in charge of supplying customized Louisville Slugger bats to big-league players. He noticed that when Berra batted he did not keep the label up, as is customary, but turned it to one side. Berra said the label distracted him. The labels are stamped parallel to the grain and should face upward to minimize breakage. Ryan had the trademarks imprinted on the side, against the grain. So when Berra turned the labels on the new bats, he wound up holding them like everyone else. Problem solved.

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Arrests A Former GI In Spy Case

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — FBI agents have arrested a former U.S. Army sergeant on charges that he worked for a West German-based spy ring that passed NATO defense plans and other classified documents to the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian intelligence services.

Roderick J. Ramsay, 28, who served in the U.S. Army's 8th Infantry Division from 1983 to 1985, was arrested in Tampa, Florida, and charged with espionage in a criminal complaint released by the U.S. attorney in Tampa.

Mr. Ramsay, who resides in Tampa, was allegedly recruited by another former army sergeant, Clyde Lee Conrad, the alleged leader of the spy ring, who was convicted of treason and sentenced to life in prison on Wednesday by a West German court.

The FBI director, William S. Sessions, said the information divulged by the spy ring was "extremely sensitive."

An affidavit in support of the criminal complaint says that in exchange for $20,000, Mr. Ramsay gave Mr. Conrad classified materials, including "General Defense Plans" for the defense of Central Europe, documents dealing with use of tactical nuclear weapons by the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, documents coordinating various NATO forces, technical manuals and details of military communications technology.

The affidavit charges that the papers were then passed to the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian intelligence services, officials said.

Federal officials said that as an assistant document custodian of the G-3 Plans section of the 8th Infantry Division in Bad Kreuznach, West Germany, Mr. Ramsay held a top secret clearance and was responsible for safeguarding and accounting for all classified documents.

In one alleged incident, officials said, Mr. Ramsay videotaped hundreds of documents over the course of a week, then made the tapes available to Mr. Conrad for eventual sale to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Planned U.S. Arms Sale to Saudis Raises Concern on Mideast Balance

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration has announced plans to sell $4 billion in arms to Saudi Arabia, including light armored vehicles, anti-tank missiles and improvements for AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft.

The sale of AWACS aircraft to the Saudis in 1981, which introduced the technically advanced planes into the tense Middle East, touched off a bruising battle between Congress and the Reagan administration.

Congress has 30 days to object to the proposed sale, after which the agreement proceeds, subject to negotiations between the military equipment makers and the Saudi government.

Members of Congress who have opposed arms sales to the Saudis in the past voiced concern about the size of the package but stopped short of vowing to block it.

"I have opposed the sale of sophisticated aircraft to the Saudis, and this is not that," said Representative Mel Levine, a California Democrat. "But it is a $4 billion sale with significant military implications for the arms balance of the Middle East."

Mr. Levine said he had requested the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East for a hearing on the sale.

Congress generally gives greater scrutiny to sales to Arab governments because of the close U.S. ties to Israel and Israel's fears of being attacked by Arab countries.

The Saudi military arsenal is largely U.S.-made.

In October, the Bush administration announced a $3.1 billion sale of 315 M-1 Abrams tanks, 30 recovery vehicles, 175 trucks and other support equipment. U.S. and Saudi negotiators are still working out details of the sale.

Some years ago, the Saudis concluded a $30 billion deal with British companies for planes and arms.

The largest of the three separate arms sales announced by the Pentagon on Wednesday is expected to cost $3.4 billion, and is aimed at helping to modernize the Saudi National Guard.

The package includes 1,117 of the light armored vehicles, 2,000 TOW anti-missiles, 116 TOW launchers and 27 155mm howitzers. It also includes training and technical and logistical support.

The armored vehicle, which carries a 25mm automatic cannon and a machine gun, is used mainly as a reconnaissance vehicle, troop carrier and command center.

A second package, of $600 million, will provide for the modernization of five of the advanced surveillance aircraft known as Airborne Warning and Control Systems, or AWACS, as well as eight KE-3 tanker aircraft to improve their navigation, engine and aircraft protection systems.

The Pentagon said that modifications were necessary to provide a common configuration with similar U.S. aircraft, and to provide Saudi Arabia "an effective air defense command and control network, capable of countering all potential threats in the Gulf region."

A third sale, for $26 million, would provide 12 recovery vehicles with weapons and equipment.

Several American Jewish groups generally concurred with the Defense Department assessment, but reserved final judgment.

The sales would benefit several U.S. contractors, including Boeing Aircraft Co. and Hughes Aircraft Co.

Emissions Pact Eludes the EC

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — European environment ministers put off a decision Friday on fighting the greenhouse effect because they could not agree on when to cut carbon dioxide emissions.

Britain, Spain, Portugal and Greece refused to back a European Community resolution that would have made them promise to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2000. Britain announced two weeks ago that 2005 was the earliest it could realistically expect to stabilize the emissions. Spain, worried about slowing its rapidly developing economy, refused to promise any target date.

Carbon dioxide, given off when fossil fuels and other materials are burned, is believed to be contributing most to the greenhouse effect — a gradual warming of the Earth's temperature that some scientists say threatens catastrophic changes in climate.

Saudis Behead Drug Dealer

Reuters

RIYADH — A Saudi Arabian drug trafficker convicted of murder and other crimes was beheaded in public after Friday noon prayers, Radio Riyadh reported. Saudi Arabia, which observes strict Islamic law, has executed at least 15 people this year and nearly 100 in 1989.

'Holy War' Is Waged in Peru's Election

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LIMA — With polls before the presidential runoff election on Sunday showing a dead heat, Mario Vargas Llosa, who says he is an agnostic, may benefit from support from an unlikely source: the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Alberto K. Fujimori, his opponent and a practicing Catholic, is expected to benefit from sermons and poll-station pamphleteering by evangelical Protestants.

"Holy War is unleashed," announced a recent tabloid headline on an article about the race between the two men, the top vote-getters in the first round of the election on April 8.

Peru's Catholic Church leaders, alarmed by the advance of evangelical churches across Latin America, have decided to stand and fight. They see Mr. Fujimori, the son of Buddhist Japanese immigrants to Peru, as a stalking-horse for Peru's evangelicals.

In the April 8 election, one-third of the congressional candidates on Mr. Fujimori's slate were either clergy or adherents of evangelical churches. In the runoff, one of his two vice presidential running mates is Carlos Garcia, who was the president of the National Evangelical Council of Peru until mid-April.

In late May, Lima's new Catholic archbishop, Augusto Vargas Alzamora, denounced "the insidious campaign unleashed against our Catholic faith by the so-called evangelical groups that don't answer to the Christian tradition."

Luis Armando Bambarén Gastelumendi, the Catholic bishop of Chimbote, denounced "sects that organize into a political party to convert the electoral process into a religious struggle."

Archbishop Vargas Alzamora called for a special procession last week of Peru's most venerated religious image, a 17th-century crucifix known as Our Lord of Miracles. Such a procession out of the traditional October season has occurred only seven times in this century, the last in May 1983, during a time of floods and droughts.

In Lima, home to one-third of the nation's 10 million voters, few politicians missed the significance of holding such a procession 10 days before the election.

Mr. Fujimori went on national television the day before the procession and reminded viewers that he is a Catholic, that he went to a Catholic high school, that he was married in a Catholic church and that his children were baptized in a Catholic church.

The march on May 31 took place without incident, closing much of Lima's center for the afternoon as an estimated half a million people filled the streets. Vendors sold souvenir hats stamped, "I'm Catholic."

Alan Winstanley, the Anglican bishop in Lima, says the religious polarization is part of a larger political and cultural polarization.

"The polarization is between the traditional right wing and the influential families supported by the Roman Catholic hierarchy and Spanish culture," said the British cleric, who has been in Peru for eight years.

"On the other side, you have Fujimori, projected as left-wing, very much identified with the people, and above all with the people of the highlands," the bishop said. "The evangelicals' strongest following is in the highlands."

Hanoi Expels American Teacher as a Subversive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — Vietnamese authorities have expelled an American English teacher for "activities harmful to national security," Vietnamese press organizations reported Friday.

Diplomats said the move appeared to be part of a widening crackdown on foreigners and internal dissidents intended to prevent any popular uprising, such as in Eastern European.

Miriam Hershberger, a teacher at the Hanoi Foreign Languages School since July, was accused of possessing secret documents, according to Hanoi radio and the teacher's sponsoring organization.

Hanoi radio said the teacher was expelled from Vietnam on Tuesday and arrived in Bangkok the same day.

"During her stay in Vietnam, Miriam Hershberger tried to use foreign papers opposing the socialist regime in Vietnam to teach students," the radio said.

The Communist Party daily newspaper Nhan Dan said that a search of Ms. Hershberger's apartment by security forces uncovered "documents related to state secrets."

Ms. Hershberger declined to comment, but her sponsoring organization, the Mennonite Central Committee, an American humanitarian church group, denied the accusations.

"The Mennonite Central Committee states its full support for Ms. Hershberger and rejects the allegations of Vietnamese security police that she was attempting to destabilize Vietnam," said a statement issued by the Mennonite office in Bangkok.

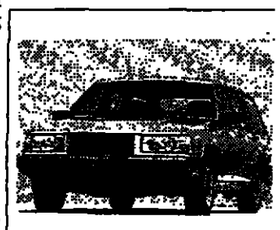
Ms. Hershberger's arrest and expulsion follows the arrest of several foreign travelers, including an American businessman and a Thai archaeologist in April. A Hong Kong-based publisher and businessman, Michael Morrow, was expelled last month after being jailed for three weeks in Ho Chi Minh City on charges that he made an unauthorized trip to the central coastal city of Da Nang.

Security authorities have also rounded up an unknown number of Vietnamese intellectuals and Catholic priests. Some were believed to have supported more liberalization of the country's one-party Communist system. *(AFP, UPI)*

Ex-Councillor Shot in Belfast

Reuters

BELFAST — A former city council member who represented Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, was wounded early Friday by a shot through the window of his house in West Belfast, the police said. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack.



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A Mixed Reaction To De Klerk Move

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African human rights advocates generally welcomed on Friday the decision by President Frederik W. de Klerk to lift the state of emergency in most of the country.

But they noted that a web of security legislation remained on the books, allowing for the arrest and unlimited detention of people as well as the banning of anti-apartheid protests at the whim of police.

The major changes from the lifting of emergency rule, according to these sources, are that the police will no longer be able to arrest protesters or activists en masse and that the authority to detain them has now been taken away from lower-ranking police officers. Such officers have also lost their immunity from prosecution for human rights abuses.

"It has to be welcomed," said Ahmed Motala, director of litigations for the Lawyers for Human Rights organization. "It's positive." But he said that "the government still has as a whole arsenal of security legislation."

Max Coleman, a leader of the Human Rights Commission, noted that the powers available to the government under the Internal Security Act made it possible for the police to take most of the same actions and impose most of the same restrictions as those provided for by the state of emergency.

"The people I have contacted in the townships say it will make very little difference on the ground," said Mr. Coleman, whose commission monitors arrests, detentions and other repressive government activities.

The newspaper Business Day said that "permanent laws that remain in place still allow the government to outlaw any organization, ban any publication or place any person under house arrest."

Probably the most hated single piece of security legislation among black activists and human rights advocates here is Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which remains in force. It allows the police to pick up a person and hold him incommunicado for an indefinite period of time.

For example, Horatio Motjuwadi, sports editor of a black-oriented daily, the Sowetan, was picked up by the police April 11 and held 42 days without being charged or allowed to see a lawyer. He was released after being taken to a hospital for treatment of an illness.

"It's the worst law in the country and it's still on the books," said Joe Tloloe, a Sowetan editor.

Mr. Coleman noted that Section 46 of the Internal Security Act, which requires groups to apply for a permit to hold a march or rally, was also still in effect.

Many anti-apartheid groups, including the African National Congress, are now routinely given permission to hold demonstrations. But in smaller towns and cities, particularly those where the white-supremacist Conservative Party dominates, permission is just as routinely refused.

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Max Nash/The Associated Press

Yitzhak Shamir and Ariel Sharon exchanging congratulations Friday after Mr. Shamir announced the new government. Mr. Sharon is to oversee settlement of immigrants.

ISRAEL: *Shamir Forms Government With a 2-Vote Majority and Gives Sharon Key Role*

(Continued from page 1)

hard-liners and a former defense minister who led Israel into the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, failed in a bid to regain his old post but was given the job of housing minister, with special authority to supervise Israel's absorption of Soviet immigrants. Moshe Arens, until now the foreign minister and Mr. Shamir's closest ally in Likud, will become defense minister.

Several moderate Likud leaders said they were uneasy with both the political orientation and fragility of the new coalition. The incoming health minister, Ehud Olmert, who helped lead Likud's final round of bargaining with its new partners, predicted publicly Friday night that the new administration might be a short-lived "way station" to new elections.

Asked if the government could be sustained, Mr. Shamir said, "It won't be easy, but I'll try with all my might to see that it lasts the scheduled time to the next elections." That would be in 1992.

In the most recent general elections, in November 1988, Likud won only 40 seats in the 120-member Knesset, while Labor received 39. The other 41 seats were divided among 14 other parties, some of which have since split into factions. None of the small parties has more than five seats, making coalition bargaining a painstaking process of piecing together small groups of often erratic politicians and reconciling their competing demands.

The new Likud coalition includes two small nationalist parties, three religious parties, and at least five factions, four of which consist of only one person. In all, the alliance covers 60 seats. Another nationalist party, called Moledet, has agreed to vote its two seats for the coalition in the Knesset but will not join the government.

Mr. Shamir and his aides encountered extraordinary difficulties in reconciling the competing demands of the members of religious parties and splinter groups for government posts, and one of the three parties, Torah Flag, still refused on Friday to sign the coalition agreement.

The development, together with signs of disgruntlement from several other deputies, raised the possibility that Mr. Shamir's government might collapse before it was approved by the Knesset on Monday.

The new coalition platform specifically endorses the 1979 Camp David framework for an Israeli-Palestinian settlement and calls for a continuation of Mr. Shamir's peace initiative. That plan calls for elections in the territories of Palestinian representatives to negotiate with Israel, as well as the opening of peace talks between Israel and Arab states and the rehabilitation of Palestinian refuge camps.

It was in an attempt to implement the elections proposal that the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, formulated the preliminary plan for Israeli-Palestinian talks that triggered the political crisis.

The government's new guidelines stipulate that Israel will not accept "direct or indirect" negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and will not allow Arabs living in East Jerusalem to participate in any eventual elections or talks with Israel about self-rule.

The platform says that settlements "in all the land of Israel," including the West Bank and Gaza "are the right" of the Jewish people "and an inseparable part of our national security." However, in contrast to past coalition agreements, the statement does not spell out how many new settlements would be built or how much money would be appropriated for them.

NATO: *Soviet Leader Faces Rising Pressure and Lack of Time on German Reunification*

(Continued from page 1)

settlement has to be reached" among the World War II allies to give full sovereignty to a new Germany, a U.S. official said.

Sticking to that timetable, he said, has become "the most fundamental strategic issue" affecting the future of Germany.

It was unclear, he said, whether the Soviet Union would adopt this view, held by both German governments and all NATO governments.

A rival concept of a transition period for Germany — one that delayed full reunification until other new security arrangements developed in Europe — raised dangers of allowing political frustration to develop in Germany, other Western officials and an East German analyst said.

To pave the way for reunification, Western officials said, the West was proceeding rapidly with steps aimed at reassuring Soviet leaders and giving them concessions to silence domestic critics.

Most of these concessions — ranging from changes in NATO that offered more potential for East-West cooperation to West German economic help to the Soviet Union — were outlined to Mr. Gorbachev at the Washington summit talks.

The NATO summit talks next month would start the process of cutting back NATO's nuclear warfighting capabilities and finding formulas that would put a new, lower ceiling on German military strength as part of overall cuts in the Western alliance, officials said in Stockholm.

Many of these Western proposals to increase Soviet security could be implemented before German reunification. But U.S. participants warned the Soviet Union against insisting on completing all the proposed new arrangements before accepting reunification.

Hinting at a tougher tone than President George Bush's public stance on the German issue, a U.S. official said that the Soviet Union would find itself completely isolated if Moscow clung to its opposition amid international unanimity in favor of unity.

An East German participant predicted that pressure for quick unification would mount as East Germans felt the effects of economic unity starting next month.

The warnings against delay were sharpened by remarks in a speech at the Stockholm meeting by Markus Meckel, the East German foreign minister, who said that his government needed to devise special arrangements with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries to reassure them about German intentions.

A U.S. official said later that, in the Western view, East Germany needed to reach a bilateral accord with the Soviet Union providing for Soviet troops to "stay briefly" in the eastern part of a future Germany.

Even if it took four years to repatriate more than 300,000 Soviet troops and between 100,000 and 300,000 Soviet civilians from East Germany, a timetable for their departure would minimize the risk that German resentment might create incidents, participants said.

U.S. and West German participants criticized Mr. Meckel, a Social Democrat whose party lost in East Germany's elections in March and whose government is committed to melding East Germany into West Germany, for seeking to impose a security agenda on West Germany and on NATO.

West Germany's eagerness for reunification was underlined, they said, in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech Thursday at Harvard University in which he predicted the emergence of a United States of Europe that would include non-European Community states.

TIES: *Ending a Rift*

(Continued from page 1)

tics at the Australian Defense Force Academy in Canberra.

Analysts said that Vietnam, which is struggling to revive its economy amid sharp cuts in assistance from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, was trying to weaken an aid-and-trade embargo imposed because of its Cambodia policy by improving relations with China, other Asian countries, the United States and the European Community.

They said that Vietnam appeared more concerned about restoring normal bilateral relations than China did, although they added that Beijing would not despatch a senior envoy to Hanoi unless significant progress had been made.

Dinh Nho Liem, the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, has visited Beijing three times since early 1989 to try to resolve differences. His most recent visit was in May.

Diplomats said that China and Vietnam appeared close to agreement on such contentious issues as a power-sharing arrangement in Cambodia through the establishment of Supreme National Council linked to a truce, supervision of elections by the United Nations and UN verification that all Vietnamese troops have left Cambodia.

U.S. officials said they had been told by Chinese officials that Beijing would stop its aid to the Khmer Rouge when the Vietnamese troop withdrawal was independently verified, all other external assistance to the Cambodian factions had ceased and a comprehensive settlement was in place.

In a broadcast last week, the official Hanoi radio said that Vietnam was ready "to join other sides in agreeing to international or United Nations verification of Vietnam's completion of troop withdrawal" from Cambodia.

As the Cambodian factions squabbled in Tokyo on Tuesday, the Hanoi radio said that Nguyen Van Linh, the general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, had held "cordial talks" with the Chinese ambassador to Vietnam, Zhang Dewei.

The radio said that the two sides "expressed their desire to restore at an early date the traditional friendly and normal relations."

Polish Tug Loses Submarine

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — An old Soviet "Zulu IV" class submarine sank Friday off the Netherlands coast after its towline was lost by a Polish tugboat that was towing it to a scrap yard in Scotland, a coast guard spokesman said.

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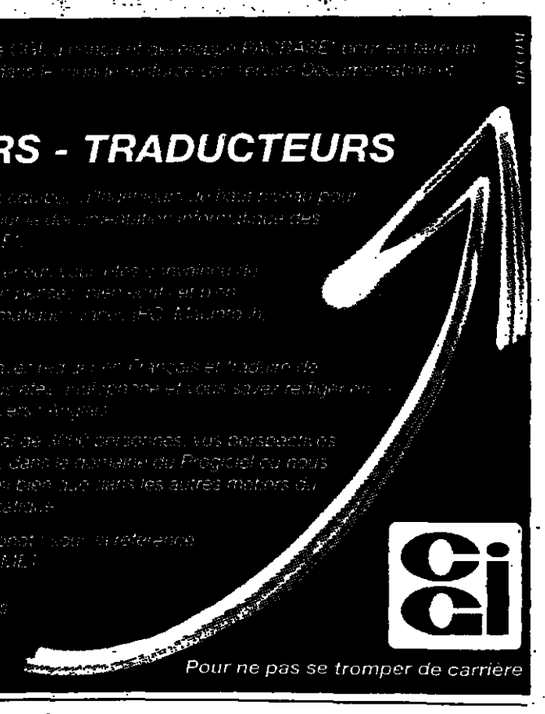

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The Global Newspaper.

Across a Placid Burma Lake, the Powers Struggle

By Philip G. Smucker
Special to the Herald Tribune

RANGOON — On a placid lake in the capital where poor families bathe beneath the spires of golden pagodas, a power play between Burma's aging and reclusive military leader and the supporters of an imprisoned political dissident has taken on new meaning.

The unexpected sweeping victory of the National League for Democracy in elections on Sunday could give Burma one of Asia's few freely elected democracies within months. But the military junta that seized power in 1988 has shown few signs that it is willing to relinquish authority to civilians.

Students and monks have begun to whisper about the kind of street demonstrations that led to beheadings and street massacres 22 months ago, an uprising in which thousands died.

Meanwhile, Burma's two key political players remain cut off from public view by military sentries, one against her will and the other for his own protection.

Daw Aung San Sun Kyi, 44, the daughter of Burma's assassinated founder, U Aung San, and the catalyst of the League's election victory, is under house arrest at her estate on Inya Lake.

Across the lake is the home of the strongman U Ne Win, 79, thought by Burmese in the capital to have manipulated events that led to the crackdown on dissent in 1988.

Despite promises by the junta that it will hand over power to a parliament that would then draft a constitution, most observers say the battle over Burma's future will be played out between General Ne Win and the League.

Without the charismatic Daw Aung San Sun Kyi at the helm, the League is subject to infighting among former military officers and intellectuals, diplomats say.

General Ne Win represents the military establishment in Burma, a clan of traditionalists who stubbornly hold to teak mansions, private cars and other privileges due them under the spoils system that has dragged Burma to the brink of economic collapse in the past three decades.

All roads leading to the general's home are cut off with barbed-wire barricades and surrounded by soldiers with machine guns. A billboard not far from his home reads, "Crush all destructive elements."

Other than the warnings to heed the military rule, little appears to have changed in Burma since 1934, when George Orwell wrote "Burmese Days," a novel about his experiences with corrupt native administrators and the crude prejudices of the colonial upper classes.

Prejudice has not disappeared, it has only changed hands. Elders with links to the junta speak with alarm about handing over authority to a woman educated in England and married to an Oxford don.

"She sleeps with a foreigner," said an associate of General Ne Win. "We can never know what he whispers in her ear."

Daw Aung San Sun Kyi burst onto Burma's political scene in 1988 when she ended 28 years of exile in England to nurse her dying mother in Rangoon. She proved to be a natural politician, capable of both stinging criticism and innocent charm.

To xenophobic military officers, she and her followers stand for foreign dominance. She has been accused of "trying to split the army," but never formally charged.

After the crackdown, the military junta tried to orchestrate an election that would produce a divided opposition, according to Western diplomats. Students, monks and major opposition leaders were jailed and embassies received firsthand accounts of systematic torture.

When she was finally placed under house arrest last summer, Daw Aung San Sun Kyi's reputation had grown to mythical proportions.

Government diatribes in the official Working People's Daily continue to attribute the 1988 uprising to a "conspiracy of treasonous minions and traitorous cohorts abroad."

League officials say such rhetoric has only fanned dissent.

"Everything they have said is very much against the grain of what the people were thinking," said U Kyi Maung, the League's highest-ranking official not in jail or under house arrest. "I would like to thank them for helping us with this great victory."

But many doubt that General Ne Win will permit a smooth transfer of power. They believe he may try to keep Daw Aung San Sun Kyi out of the political sphere for months, possibly years.

"If he had intended to allow her to take power, he would have allowed her to compete in the elections," said Pyin Ngein Da, the chairman of the outlawed Young Monk's Association.

Burmese in the capital paint General Ne Win as a bizarre eccentric who acts on the predictions of his astrologer. He has not shown his face in public for months. Diplomats say he is capable of forcing his subordinates to carry out a public trial accusing Daw Aung San Sun Kyi of being a traitor.

"One can never rule out the possibility of an U Ne Win enraged by the victory of his primary antagonist," a Western diplomat said.

The Associated Press

Some of about 1,000 illegal Burmese immigrants, including rebels of the Karen minority, being repatriated at the Thai border.

India Rejects Pakistani Offer For Negotiations on Kashmir

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — India rejected on Friday a suggestion from Pakistan that talks be held this month between high Foreign Ministry officials, ending a week of speculation that there was some immediate hope of lowering tensions that have arisen over the issue of Kashmir.

The Indian response comes as a consensus is beginning to develop among experienced analysts here that New Delhi is less certain of its readiness for conflict with Pakistan than public pronouncements by the government of Prime Minister V.P. Singh would indicate.

Any conventional battle between the two countries would inevitably be fought at least partly in the border states of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. In both areas, separatist movements have thrown local loyalties into question.

In addition, there is a lot of speculation in India over the state of morale of the Indian Army, which suffered a setback in Sri Lanka and is now charged with unruly behavior in Kashmir.

A prominent Indian editor who asked not to be quoted by name said Friday that the army's abduction June 2 of a well-known Indian journalist working for several foreign news organizations in the Kashmiri capital, Srinagar, should be proof of the indiscipline in the armed forces.

Kashmiris interviewed in Srinagar this week were unanimous in their belief that the journalist, Yusuf Jameel, would have been killed as a warning to foreign correspondents if several international and Indian news organizations — the BBC, Time magazine, Reuters and The Telegraph of Calcutta — had not intervened at the highest levels in New Delhi.

Following a pattern that has become familiar over the last few years in India's relations with its smaller neighbors, New Delhi sent a package of "confidence building" proposals to Islamabad last week that reflected longstanding Indian positions.

According to the newspaper The Hindu, the proposals included a pledge that both sides would prevent the "organization, assistance or encouragement of any acts detrimental to the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations." The phrase means the training and arming of Kashmiris, activities in which Pakistan consistently denies official involvement. That denial was repeated Friday.

When Pakistan replied to the Indian proposals on Tuesday with an invitation to begin talks, the response was tempered by suggestions that India's topics for discussion skirted some important issues — the internal situation in Kashmir and the full meaning of a 1972 accord that followed the end of the last war over the territory. New Delhi suddenly pulled back.

An Indian spokesman said Friday that the Pakistani response was "unfortunately hedged with certain reservations" that were unacceptable. Islamabad also had expressed skepticism over the reported pullback of some Indian forces from the border between Pakistan and India's Rajasthan state.

In the past year, as India has faced with growing alarm the development of a full-fledged independence movement in the Kashmir Valley, New Delhi has spoken with several voices on the issue.

When Islamic Pakistan charges repression against Muslims in the Indian-occupied areas of Kashmir — where a plebiscite called for by the United Nations in 1948 has never been held — New Delhi replies that the situation is an internal affair of India. At the same time, however, India accuses Pakistan of arming and training Kashmiri separatists.

Separately, Prime Minister Singh completed a sweep of top officials Friday in India's two most restive states by replacing the governor of Punjab, who rules the state under special powers from the federal government.

The new governor is Virendra Varma, a member of the upper house of Parliament from Mr. Singh's party. He succeeds Nirmal Kumar Mukherji, who had served less than six months.

The governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Jagmohan, was replaced in late May, as an armed independence movement in the Kashmir Valley continued to grow despite long curfews and the introduction of Indian Army and paramilitary troops.

Also Friday, officials said that an uncle of India's home minister, Mufti Mohammed Sayeed, had been killed by gunmen on Thursday night at his home.

Officials described the attackers as Kashmiri militants, according to India's national news service, but their identity has not been independently confirmed.

In December, Mr. Sayeed's daughter Rubiya, a medical student, was kidnapped in Srinagar, but released safely after India freed five Kashmiri separatists.

U.S. Envoy Sees Hope On Cyprus Unity Talks

Reuters

NICOSIA — Nelson C. Ledsky, a U.S. special envoy for the divided island of Cyprus, said Friday that he had completed a round of talks with both Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders and hoped to revive reunification talks within two months.

Cyprus has been divided since 1974 after Turkish troops occupied the northern third of the island in response to a short-lived coup in Nicosia engineered by the military junta then ruling Greece.

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OPINION

Ethiopia: Joint Venture

The most pitiable victims of Africa's oldest war are three million Ethiopians trapped on battlefields and facing starvation. But Ethiopia's tough president, Mengistu Haile Mariam, is not faring well either. So it was certainly a breakthrough for decency, and perhaps for peace, when Presidents Bush and Gorbachev agreed at their recent meeting to combat famine and help end the war.

This effort has already yielded an important gain. The Mengistu regime says that it will stop bombing Massawa, a key port controlled by Eritrean insurgents, so that emergency supplies can flow to stricken regions. Soviet transport planes, hitherto used for Ethiopian troops, will instead carry food to isolated areas. Longer term, Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Bush have agreed to promote a United Nations peacemaking effort.

That the two leaders should see themselves as part of the solution to Ethiopia's misery is apt, since Soviet-American rivalry contributed heavily to the problem. In the 1950s the United States began providing military aid to Haile Selassie in return for naval facilities at Massawa. Moscow responded by supporting Eritrean rebels when they rose up in 1962, and by helping Ethiopia's hostile neighbors, Somalia and the Sudan. These alliances expediently shifted after Marxist officers ousted the old emperor in 1974. Moscow embraced the new rulers in Addis Ababa, while Washington transferred its support to Somalia and the Sudan. Later, as the superpowers began pulling back, Arab states stepped up their aid to the Eritreans, impelling Israel to renew long-broken ties with Ethiopia.

The tragic results of this geopolitical tangle have been unending war, pervasive famine and a major refugee crisis. Civilians are under brutal fire from all sides, while Colonel Mengistu's huge, demoralized army has been losing ground to Eritreans and a second insurgency in Tigre Province. He has been further weakened by last year's departure of 3,000 Cuban troops, and the pullout of a third of the country's 1,500 Soviet advisers. Moscow has also warned him that it plans no renewal of a four-year, $2 billion arms pact expiring in December.

His weakness opens a path for diplomacy. But this time old rivals would do well to put strategic questions aside and think about the victims. What Ethiopians desperately need are a cease-fire, open roads for relief convoys and the hope of better government under a less oppressive regime. That is a worthy goal for this summit joint venture.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sudan: Why the Silence?

What does it take to get the U.S. government to express revulsion and horror?

Washington has expressed only perfunctory concern about the Sudan, the vast northeast African country where a wave of political terror has claimed doctors, lawyers, journalists, poets and trade unionists.

Hundreds have been detained and scores executed for the crime of dissent. With the connivance of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of Libya, an Islamic fundamentalist regime foments civil war and tribal massacres.

These are the disastrous fruits of a military coup last June that deposed an elected civilian government led by President Sadek Mahdi. Before the coup, Khartoum boasted more than 40 newspapers and periodicals; its press was among the freest on the continent. Since then the press has been shackled, trade unions abolished and political parties stripped of their property by military rulers led by General Omar Hassan Ahmed Bashir.

General Bashir proclaimed an Islamic republic, with results that have turned the White Nile red. In December, 600 southern Sudanese were slaughtered at el Jebelein, literally on the bank of the river. Torture, now routine, was used to extract "confessions" from 28 officers executed in April for allegedly plotting a coup. In a country desperately in need of doctors, dozens are in detention; one died under torture. All this has been detailed by human-rights monitors, notably Africa Watch.

Washington has yet to find words to condemn this lurch into darkness. It is hard to see why. General Bashir has made common cause with Libya, which he has agreed to join in a "complete union" in four years. With weapons furnished by Libya and Iraq, he has intensified a murderous war against the non-Islamic peoples in the south.

Though once-generous U.S. aid has been shaved to the bone, there is need for more convincing evidence that Americans are watching, and care.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Virtues of Vegetables

Is it possible that children need not eat their vegetables after all? That subversive notion was explored in a story in The Post dealing with the difficulties of persuading young people to eat spinach, broccoli, cucumbers, beets and other things universally assumed to be good for them. Perhaps, said one nutrition expert, the mealtime storm and struggle over eating vegetables is unnecessary. "If you look at why nutritionists think children should eat vegetables, it's primarily for Vitamin C, Vitamin A, some of the trace minerals and fiber," said Barbara Deskins of the University of Pittsburgh. "You can get these same nutrients and vitamins from fruits ... If a parent can get four small servings of fruits in their children each day, then technically the children don't have to eat vegetables."

That is an enticing prospect for parents: Just let the kids happily gobble a few bananas, pears and oranges, and there will be no more hassles, ever, over Brussels sprouts, carrots and asparagus. But Professor Deskins conveniently ignores an important fact concerning the American attitude toward vegetables: that they are not just about vitamins, minerals, trace elements and fiber — they are also about character. Vegetables are widely seen as having been put on (or in) this Earth for purposes of moral instruction. They teach the virtues of deferring gratification ("Someday, green beans will taste good to you ... "), of patience (" ... but it will probably take 15 or 20 years ...), hard work (" ... so in the meantime just keep chewing, no matter how stringy they are ... ") and obedience (" ... or you won't get any dessert.")

Vegetables, preferably cooked until they are reduced to a uniformly gray mass and thus distinguishable from one another only by their chemical effluvia, fulfill the need of each generation to tell the next that no good is achieved without some suffering. That is why they will never be replaced by anything so agreeable as fruit. Fruit is something to be earned; vegetables are what you do to earn it. When things first began to go wrong in this world, it was not because Eve took a bite of the forbidden boiled turnip.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Thawing in Asia

The Cold War has begun to thaw in Asia. That was our impression when we saw President Mikhail Gorbachev shaking hands with his South Korean counterpart, Roh Tae Woo.

A more isolated North Korea might add to the instability of Northeast Asia. But the measures Pyongyang could take against the Soviet Union are limited. It will not benefit North Korea to continue to close its doors, turning its back on a world which is moving toward interdependence.

North Korea's principal allies, the Soviet Union and China, should assure that their approaches to South Korea are not an attempt to abandon the North. Japan and the United States, too, should spare no effort to normalize relations with North Korea and should give unstinting cooperation to North Korea in its economic reconstruction.

— The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

We highly evaluate the realistic Soviet decision to form diplomatic ties with [South Korea]. Moscow, it seems, now believes in the advantages of nonideological diplomacy.

— The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

The removal of ideological blinkers from our foreign policy and the course toward broader economic contacts and political dialogue with other countries in no way mean that we give up our principled positions or forgo the interests of third countries. Our country will continue to maintain and promote its traditionally close ties with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The development of relations between the U.S.S.R. and South Korea will not only benefit the two countries economically, but might help transform the security system in the Asia-Pacific region, which still retains elements of the Cold War.

— Tass news agency (Moscow).

South African Minuet

The South African president, Frederik de Klerk, is making good-faith steps in the right direction. By ending the four-year nationwide state of emergency, even as Nelson Mandela embarks on a world tour, he is advancing the day when South Africa will no longer be a pariah state. But the day is still far off.

Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela appear to understand each other. But the major defect of the drama being played out is its dependence on two mortal individuals.

— The Baltimore Sun.

CSCE: No Other Path

German unity, and Mikhail Gorbachev left no doubt about this in Washington, will come and should not be blocked. But a European security order, in which this Germany is integrated, must arise from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is understandable that politicians dread a 35-state, comprehensive, quasi-United Nations in Europe that is incapable of making a decision. Nonetheless, there seems to be no other path, because without the Soviet Union a European security order would have no permanence.

— Frankfurter Rundschau (Frankfurt).

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To Placate Moscow, a Jazzed-Up CSCE Makes Sense

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The one issue that has the power to end the giddy international honeymoon of the last 12 months is the German question. There are only three possible states for Germany: (1) tied to the West, (2) neutral, or (3) divided against itself. (Tying Germany wholly to the East has never been within the Soviet grasp.) For 40 years, East and West could happily agree on solution 3. That solution is now obsolete. There is going to be one Germany and the only question is whether or not it will have a Western anchor in NATO.

The Soviet preference for a neutral Germany is rather hard to understand. For 40 years, the grand Soviet strategy was to detach West Germany from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and induce it to neutralism. Such a Germany would have to accommodate itself to Soviet power and buy its security with money, matériel and technology. Its detachment from NATO would be a major net loss for Russia's great adversary.

Things have changed. The Soviet Union can no longer be confident that it would dominate a neutral Germany. Under the old calculation, a neutral West Germany, squeezed between East and West, would have been a vassal state. With the disintegration of the Soviet empire and with the rapid decline of Soviet power, a united and independent Germany could easily rise to its prewar status of major geopolitical rival to the Soviet Union.

Far less threatening would be a Germany tied to an American-dominated NATO. Soviet leaders are understandably skeptical when they hear hard-line pundits and presidents make this case in the name of Soviet national interests. Yet Poland and Czechoslovakia have expressed a marked preference for a Germany in NATO. And when President Bush made the case to Mr. Gorbachev at the summit meeting, he coupled it with a series of concessions — German subsidies, security guarantees and so on — meant to alleviate Soviet anxieties.

Mr. Gorbachev is still not satisfied. His strategy may be to get a neutral Germany by default. By simply stalling he can play on the considerable neutralist sentiment in Germany. His offer to Germany: You can have your unity and have us out — if you kick the Americans out as well, that is, if you neutralize. It is not at all impossible that the German electorate might accept such a deal.

This is a risky strategy for Mr. Gorbachev, however, because the threat of staying in Germany and holding up unification may stir up not just German appeasement but German resentment. In the long run, that could deeply harm Soviet interests. Which is why Mr. Gorbachev might be amenable to some kind of deal.

How to make a Germany-in-NATO deal palatable to Mr. Gorbachev? Offer to create a new pan-European institution in which the Soviet Union would play a major role. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, or CSCE, encompasses the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and all of Europe but Albania. It already has some successes to its credit, most notably the Helsinki Final Act of 1975. But CSCE exists largely on paper. To be presented to the Soviets as adequate compensation for a NATO Germany, it needs to be heavily tarted up.

Speaking to the CSCE in Copenhagen on Wednesday, Secretary of State James Baker called it "the conscience of Europe." At the summit meeting, Mr. Bush offered to give the CSCE a permanent secretariat and enlarge its areas of responsibility. We should offer more. Give it a role in arms control and adjudicating disputes between members. Endow it with a bureaucracy. Give it a less impossible name, perhaps the European League.

Then make a great fuss over the League. Declare it the institutional host of Mr. Gorbachev's "Common European House." Give it whatever horns and whistles, checks and balances, security councils and general assemblies the Soviets might wish. And announce that our ultimate goal — say, in 25 years — is the withering away of all blocs in favor of the League. But in the interim, it must coexist with NATO (and, if you wish, the Warsaw Pact).

So long as the Soviets remain an adversary of the West, of course, the CSCE/League will have little real authority and remain but a device to allow Russia to accept a NATO Germany. But if Mr. Gorbachev is serious about the continued evolution of the Soviet Union toward democracy and a market economy, then NATO withers away for lack of anything to do. If Russia in effect joins the West, then CSCE, now a regional bloc of like-minded, allied, advanced industrial societies, could absorb NATO.

If the Soviet democratic revolution continues, CSCE will answer Soviet security problems. And if the revolution fails, if Russia turns away from reform and returns to its old anti-Western antagonism, the CSCE will indeed be just a fig leaf. And the West will have lost nothing by offering it.

Washington Post Writers Group.

There's Much the Conference *Can* Do

By Jennone Walker

WASHINGTON — There is a lot of loose talk on both sides of the Atlantic about the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Washington pays it lip service but, jealous of NATO'S position and the influence the Atlantic alliance gives the United States, resists strengthening its security role. Secretary of State James Baker's suggestion this week that it could meet more frequently at a political level and have a technical secretariat is the latest rearguard effort at damage limitation.

At the other extreme, some Europeans talk of it as a near-term successor to both military alliances.

There are limits to what the CSCE can do. It cannot be Europe's policeman; all members have a voice and none would approve action against itself. Thus NATO will be needed so long as there is a potential external threat to the West. Nor can the conference provide the reassuring anchors for a united Germany that NATO and the European Community offer.

Some European proposals imply giving CSCE powers to impose decisions on national governments. But few states would accept that.

A permanent pan-European institution at ambassadorial level, however, can do some important things that a strictly Western organization cannot.

It can give all European states a chance both to put, and to answer, questions about military forces and activities. This can be especially important to East Europeans and the Soviets, who do not enjoy a NATO connection with Germany.

Moreover, tensions are at least as likely to flare along the Hungarian-Romanian border, say, or over the treatment of some nation's ethnic brothers by the government under which they happen to live, as along the East-West dividing line (wherever that may be). NATO can do little or nothing about such problems. But CSCE's mandate covers human rights as well as external security; the work of its Helsinki rights monitors in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere has been brilliantly vindicated.

So it is uniquely placed to address security problems that arise within as well as between states. While lacking in enforcement powers, it could clarify misunderstandings, promote compromises and provide mediators to help keep disputes from boiling over.

Convening ad hoc meetings only in times of crisis would not be enough. The very routine nature of exchanges possible in a standing commission would add to their confidence-building value, and in some cases might help prevent crises from arising.

A CSCE security organization also could draw East Europeans into practical security cooperation with Westerners. It could, for instance, circulate and discuss results of inspections conducted under arms-control agreements. This can help build confidence.

An alternative sometimes suggested in the United States — to somehow bring East European states into NATO's political structure, if not into its military system — would surely make Moscow feel isolated. That would not help European stability.

In the near term, European security arrangements will be more patchwork than architecture — a series of partial, overlapping and changing arrangements building on the European Community, NATO and CSCE. This may offend tidy minds, but its very flexibility will be more suited to a changing Europe than anyone's grand design.

Europeans should stop talking as though CSCE can be at the top of an orderly hierarchy, absorbing or even superseding the alliances, and Washington should stop being afraid of it. It offers the best way to cement a U.S. role in the new Europe, giving Americans a recognized place in the only forum that includes all European states and whose purview covers political, economic and security issues. Instead of reminding everyone what CSCE cannot do, Washington should use its weight to help it do what it can.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

The Borders of Religion and Politics

By William Pfaff

PARIS — One might think that religion has little effect on most people's conduct in the secularized modern world. Yet the historical boundaries dividing Catholic from Protestant countries and communities, and Lutherans from Calvinists, are a more important influence on people today than class, political ideology or nationality.

It is easy to see this in Western Europe because religion, or religious origin, and geography continue to coincide there. In the United States, population mobility has largely erased the borders that once marked off Catholic and Protestant settlements. Only the American South today remains a large and relatively well-defined Protestant region, and it still has patterns of behavior related to its Calvinist origins.

In Europe, the division is grossly a north-south affair so far as Catholicism and Protestantism are concerned, though the two communities divide Germany on an east-west line as well. Calvinism marked Switzerland, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland and Scotland, with some implantations in France.

A puritanical version of Catholicism, called Jansenism, developed in France at roughly the same period as Calvinism, holding in its extreme form a Calvinist-like belief in predestination. Jansenism greatly influenced Irish Catholicism, and through Ireland, the American Catholic church — above all in sexual matters. The Church of England, Catholic and Protestant at the same time, falls outside these territorial borders.

The borders today distinguish distinct forms of political and social outlook and conduct. Take the case of the ecological movements, the Greens. Green parties are important in Germany, Scandinavia and the Netherlands; they are negligible in France, Italy and Spain.

Why? A Protestant theologian at the University of Strasbourg, Robert Melle, explains that the Protestant regards himself as having been given authority over the natural world (as recounted in Genesis) but as accountable for it as well. Hence the Protestant countries were those where industrial technology and the industrial revolution began and progressed most rapidly, and they are where the Greens are now strong.

Their attitude differs from the Catholic one of respect for the natural world, with a belief in "natural law" and hostility to interference with nature (thus Catholic opposition to abortion and contraception). Of the four West German states where the Greens have no parliamentary representation, three are Catholic. The two where the Greens are strongest, Berlin and Bremen, are overwhelmingly Lutheran.

The difference is evident concerning the role of women in society. A quarter of the Danish parliament is composed of women, a fifth of the Dutch, a third of the Norwegian. Women are fewer than 10 percent in the Latin countries' parliaments, and where women are still denied the vote, in Switzerland, it is in Catholic cantons.

Yet women have been much more prominent as religious leaders and reformers, writers and intellectuals in Catholic countries than in Protestant ones — from Joan of Arc and Teresa of Avila to Madame de Staël and Simone de Beauvoir.

Lutheranism has taught submission to state authority since Luther allied himself with the German princes against the Vatican, advocating German control over German ecclesiastical matters. State and church were allied ever after. From this came the Protestant social tradition in Germany and Scandinavia, and the modern welfare state. But it is also one reason why the districts in which Hitler's state-glorifying National Socialist Party won a majority in 1933 were all Protestant, and why nearly the entire Lutheran church remained obedient to the Nazi state.

Protestant individualism and liberalism is the product not only of the doctrine of individual interpretation of the scriptures but the ideas of Jacobus Arminius, the Dutch Reformed theologian who argued that human freedom and divine sovereignty are compatible. This is not, however, a tolerant tradition, as the state of affairs in Northern Ireland attests.

The Protestant defense of individual freedom means ultimate responsibility for the burden of one's sins, while the Catholic has confession, penance and purgatory to fall back on — in Protestant eyes laxist, and an invitation to sin.

As the journalists Thierry Benoit and François Feron argue in Libération, the French daily, the difference extends even to trade policy. The Protestant countries are where the Japanese have implanted their factories and found their big markets. Protestants stick to their avowed principles of free trade even when it hurts them. Or if they evade principle they do it in the name of some other principle. The Catholics are "realists" and do not mind the "hypocrisy" of nontrade barriers and import quotas when their own industries are at risk. Hence there are not many Japanese cars in Italy, France or Spain.

But then it is not a matter of principles. It is an attitude toward life — and death. People who today think themselves far from the religion of their fathers are not that far away at all. They perversely conform to the beliefs in their past even as they think they defy them.

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Questions They Should Have Asked

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — So many people had the chance to stand up publicly in Washington and put the questions to President Mikhail Gorbachev, but nobody did.

The American celebrities who lunched with him in front of TV cameras and were so tickled by him, none of them asked the questions. Nor did the journalists who interviewed him or got close enough to ask a question during the summit meeting; nor did the congressmen who submitted to his lecture. I guess they were afraid, embarrassed or just too polite to bring them up, these questions:

1. Mr. Gorbachev, does the rising stench of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, particularly as exuded by writers and other members of the intelligentsia, have anything to do with the anti-Semitic policies and weapons Soviet regimes have used almost since the revolution?

2. Mr. Gorbachev, why did you appoint Valentin Rasputin, a right-wing nationalist dispenser of anti-Semitic hatred, to your 10-member Presidential Council, giving his ravings instant respectability?

3. Mr. Gorbachev, will you stand up and remind your people that anti-Semitism has been the excuse for tyranny and war, so that if it goes unchecked all Soviet citizens will suffer; and sir, what steps will you instruct your government to take against it?

4. When will you do this?

Many of the anti-Semites tolerated by Soviet officialdom took a beating in elections. The struggle against them has not been lost. But few foreigners who penetrate Soviet society come away without feeling sick about the openness with which anti-Semitism is preached in the Soviet Union, and particularly about the slavering Jew-hatred of many Soviet intellectuals.

In a powerful letter to The New York Times on May 27 about their Soviet experiences, John Garrard, professor at the University of Arizona, and Carol E. Garrard, an adjunct professor at the University of Phoenix, wrote: "The transcripts of meetings of the Russian Republic branch of the Writer's Union read like accounts of speeches at Nazi rallies in the 1930s ... Another 'blood-dimmed tide' is gathering strength ... Let us hope that the intended victims are able to escape."

Can't we all do more than wait for every Soviet Jew to flee? Total exodus through fear of pogrom would be a triumph for the insane Hitlerian rage to wipe Jews from the life of all nations. Anti-Semitism around the world would emerge stronger.

What can we ourselves do more? We can fight. And ask questions.

Question to Boris Yeltsin: Will you ever separate yourself irreversibly from those around you who poison Russian nationalism with vicious anti-Semitism? Since you say you are a democrat, why have you taken so painfully long to do this, Mr. Yeltsin?

Question to Baltic leaders: Isn't it time to help yourself and those who support your independence by exposing and denouncing the anti-Semitic record of Baltic governments before Germany swallowed them?

Another way to fight is for American businessmen to tell the Soviet Union and the governments of all once-captive nations that they cannot put money into a country whose leaders do not act against anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism destroys peace and nations — a ruinously bad investment.

Our leaders, national and local, can fight by telling the American and Soviet public what is going on and asking for a Soviet accounting.

And it would be lovely if Secretary of State James Baker called in the geniuses under his jurisdiction who sponsored a tour of the United States by an anti-Semitic gang of Soviet intellectual thugs. That gave these ugly visitors not just visas, which is acceptable, but the gift of American status, arrangements, hosting and money, which is not. Mr. Baker should fire these characters for acute callousness and obviously incurable stupidity.

Fight, each in his own way. Elie Wiesel won the Nobel Peace Prize, but he knows how to struggle. Last year he wrote Mr. Gorbachev a letter, asking him to tell his people the truth about anti-Semitism and its perils.

Mr. Gorbachev has always replied to Mr. Wiesel's petitions for decency — except this time. Then, in January, Mr. Wiesel went public with the same request in Moscow. Still no reply.

But Mr. Wiesel can tell himself that he is doing everything he can to fight the Jew-haters before they become the Jew-killers. That is a kind of prize for the soul, now available to all.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: The Political Pivot

PARIS — *The Herald says in an editorial:* The *Temps* published an excellent summing up of the political situation in Europe. The "centre of gravity" — the point around which all the diplomatic wise heads revolved, and from which all rumors of war or of peace emanated — was London in the days of Lord Palmerston. Then it shifted to Paris, and for almost a generation the Court of Napoleon III, was the magic enclosure. Then the "centre of gravity" moved to Berlin, and it was Prince Bismarck who became the observed of all observers. Now that the Chancellor has retired, the "centre of gravity" is for the present undetermined. Is it in Berlin or St. Petersburg? Is it in London or Paris? No one yet knows.

1915: Turks' Last Stand

LONDON — Brief messages received today [June 8] about the fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula announce that the Allies' attack is developing favorably. The Turks are falling back at several points. At Krithia they are making their last stand at the points they still hold, and the entire position is expected to be shortly in the hands of the Allies.

1940: French Retreat

PARIS — Throwing more than twenty fresh divisions into the terrific battle in southeastern France, the Germans slackened their pressure on the Bresle Valley yesterday [June 8] and concentrated their drive on the center, pushing forward from the region of Ham, on the Somme to Noyon, on the Oise. At the same time, fresh divisions and armored units battered their way through the sector east of the Oise, and gained a foothold on the south bank of the Aisne. Faced with the overwhelming new forces, in addition to the seven armored divisions used by the Germans Friday, the French were forced to retreat to pre-arranged positions.

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- *Uppark: A House Renewed*
- *An American 'Alcina'*
- *Publisher's Perestroika*

Fred R. Conrad for The New York Times

After frustrating seasons, Julian Bocca has become a star ABT attraction.

Bocca, a New Baryshnikov?

by Diane Solway

NEW YORK — Nothing galvanizes audiences more than the discovery of a new star, and this ballet season superlatives are being lavished upon Julio Bocca, the 23-year-old Argentine virtuoso who has become one of American Ballet Theatre's most talked-about leading dancers.

With a facility for dazzling multiple turns and vaulting leaps, Bocca knows instinctively how to engage an audience, infusing his roles with an infectious spirit that has been been much in evidence during Ballet Theatre's two-month 50th-anniversary engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"There are many who even see him as a new Mikhail Baryshnikov," wrote Anna Kisselgoff in The New York Times in reviewing Bocca's poetic opening-week performance in the Shades scene from "La Bayadère." She added that while Baryshnikov arrived at Ballet Theatre fully formed as a dancer, Bocca is still developing.

Indeed, Bocca's go-for-broke audacity, his determination to go himself one better, is what makes his dancing seem so exciting, even if ease is occasionally supplanted by effort.

Yet only two years ago, Bocca, who became a Ballet Theatre principal dancer in 1986 and quickly captured critical attention, felt so dispirited by the infrequency of his performances that he asked to be allowed to supplement his schedule with a number of outside appearances.

When Baryshnikov, then Ballet Theatre's director, vetoed his request, Bocca left the company.

Although he was only 21 — an age at which most fledgling dancers prefer to be nurtured in a home company — the restless Bocca spent the next year dancing throughout Europe in festivals and as a guest artist with several leading troupes, among them the Royal Ballet, La Scala in Milan, the Hamburg Ballet and the Royal Danish Ballet.

Having won a gold medal at the 1985 Moscow International Ballet Competition, he was already internationally renowned and in demand.

Last June, he returned to Ballet Theatre for the company's New York season, but he once again felt underused, so he refused to sign a new contract and took on guest assignments in Europe.

"I was bored and didn't understand why Misha had to curb my career," Bocca said of his dissatisfaction with Ballet Theatre under Baryshnikov.

Several months later, Baryshnikov decamped from Ballet Theatre and Jane Hermann, now in her first season as the company's co-director, approached Bocca with two tantalizing offers that persuaded him to return to the fold in January: Hermann would guarantee him a much more active schedule of performances; according to Bocca, he had been dancing only once every 10 days or less during Ballet Theater's Met season last year. And she would also allow him to make international guest appearances by informing him of his Ballet Theatre commitments six to eight months in advance.

Cynthia Gregory, who is 20 years Bocca's senior, is the only other Ballet Theatre principal to have such an arrangement.

The special accommodations made for Bocca reflect Hermann's willingness to spotlight individual artists and to respond to the public's appetite for personalities. Baryshnikov eschewed this policy, emphasizing the company as an ensemble.

As director of presentations at the Metropolitan Opera House, Hermann was known as a tough contract negotiator, and no doubt her close association with many international dance stars led her to develop a particular savvy about the box-office potential as well as the particular needs of special dancers.

"Normally, I would not have done it," Hermann said of the compromise she struck with Bocca, "but Julio would not have come back, and I haven't seen a dancer that good at his age in many, many years."

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American Original: Jerome Robbins

by Anna Kisselgoff

WHEN Jerome Robbins applied for a scholarship at George Balanchine's School of American Ballet in 1935, the man now regarded as one of the 20th century's greatest choreographers was rejected by a secretary and sent away.

"Sometimes," Robbins said a few days ago, "I ponder the idea of what would have happened when I was 17 years old if the school had said, 'Yes, come here,' and I had become a Balanchinite before I found my own voice.

"Maybe it would be the same, maybe it would be less good, maybe it would have been better. But I tend to feel that because Balanchine was such a giant of a choreographer, I was happy to have come to my first works on my own."

Originality, in fact, became the trademark of every Robbins ballet, as the New York City Ballet embarks on a two-week festival of 30 Robbins works at the New York State Theatre.

Even Robbins, 71, who joined the company in 1948 and resigned as its co-director last fall to work on several outside projects, expresses surprise at what he has discovered after weeks of rehearsing his works "shoulder to shoulder": Each ballet stands out with what he calls "its own character, colors and spines — its own center."

The Jerome Robbins of "West Side Story" may be more familiar to the world at large than the choreographer who created a 77-minute ballet to Bach's "Goldberg Variations." But it would be unthinkable to attempt the ballet equivalent of "Jerome Robbins' Broadway," an anthology of excerpts from the musicals directed or choreographed by Robbins.

No such one-night affair can capture the scope of the more than 60 ballets he has created since "Fancy Free" in 1944.

Discussing those works in an interview, Robbins laid unusual emphasis on a direct connection between his best-known ballets and his own state of mind when *they were created.*

"Watermill," whose pictorial imagery and experiments with stillness and slow motion created a stir at the City Ballet in 1972, stemmed from a "healing period," Robbins said. The festival will revive it for the first time since 1979, with Edward Villella coming out of retirement to re-create his original role as the Everyman hero meditating upon the life cycle.

In "Fancy Free," the camaraderie of three sailors in a Times Square bar during World War II was based on friendships in the original cast in Ballet Theatre (now American Ballet Theatre).

By contrast, Robbins said the troubled triangle in the 1946 "Facsimile" (which, like "Fancy Free," had a score by Leonard Bernstein) "came out of a situation in my own life." But "Dances at a Gathering" in 1969 was about a happier period, "just a feeling of love and relationships with people."

More generally, Robbins noted, "The changes that occurred in my work are the ones that occur with changes in age. I don't think I could do 'Fancy Free' now, but I don't think I could have done my last ballet, 'Ives, Songs,' then."

The "Festival of Jerome Robbins Ballets," which grew out of an idea that Peter Martins, the City Ballet's sole artistic director, proposed as a tribute for Robbins's 70th birthday, focuses primarily on works currently in the company's repertory.

But "it's no longer a retrospective," according to Robbins, who said he lacked the rehearsal time to mount a more comprehensive survey.

Nonetheless, anyone charting the stylistic and thematic changes in Robbins's career will have a field day.

IT would be easy to say his ballets became more classical, less concerned with vernacular idioms after he left Ballet Theatre and joined City Ballet, where Balanchine made him associate artistic director in 1949.

But by the time of his second ballet, "Interplay," in 1945, Robbins's use of the classical vocabulary was already more overt than in "Fancy Free."

Agnes de Mille, a charter choreographer in Ballet Theatre with Antony Tudor, once drew up a list of ballet choreographers who used the classical idiom less for pure dance than to express emotion.

"Tudor, de Mille, Robbins and Eliot Feld — it's all the same family," she said. "Yes," Robbins said, "I was very impressed with Tudor to start with. Clearly, I went into a different family when I joined the City Ballet."

He had originally joined City Ballet because of Balanchine (who died in 1983). Yet none of his ballets look like Balanchine's.

At this point in the interview, Robbins expressed satisfaction at having found his own voice before choosing to work under Balanchine's "tremendous influence." But, he added, "I got more out of it than just imitation, something deep, something I can't even express. I always showed him everything I was doing. I got a kiss from him for 'Dances at a Gathering.'"

When Robbins told Balanchine about his ideas for "Watermill," which used a slow-moving time sense derived from the Japanese

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Photographs by Fred R. Conrad for The New York Times

Robbins with City Ballet's Helene Alexopoulos: Each work has its own "colors."

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

3 American Choreographers

■ A program featuring the work of three American choreographers is being given by the Paris Opéra Ballet through June 16 at the Palais Garnier. Mark Morris's "Ein Herz," a new work, is set to Bach's Cantata No. 134, with James Bowman and Martyn Hill as vocal soloists. Paul Taylor's "Speaking in Tongues" has music by Matthew Patton with sets and costumes by Santo Loquasto, and Merce Cunningham's "Points in Space" is accompanied by John Cage's score, with costumes by Dove Bradshaw and sets and lighting by William Anastasi. André Presser is the conductor.

NETHERLANDS

Holland Festival's 'Angel of Fire'

■ The major event of the Holland Festival, which runs to the end of June, is a new production by the Netherlands Opera of Prokofiev's "The Angel of Fire," staged by Andrei Serban and with Riccardo Chailly making his operatic debut in the Netherlands conducting the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra. The work, which is being sung in French, has nine performances through June 30, with a cast headed by Marilyn Zschau, Neil Howlett, Barry Busse and Stephen Dupont. Besides numerous concerts of recent works by contemporary composers, special attention is being given to Paul Hindemith (all seven *Kammermusiken* in two sessions by the Concertgebouw), Bernd Alois Zimmermann and Arnold Schoenberg, and another Concertgebouw concert is all American (Gershwin, Bernstein, Barber, Ives).

TOURS

Fêtes Musicales: Mostly Liszt

■ The Fêtes Musicales en Touraine, whose guiding spirit from its inception has been the pianist Sviatoslav Richter, returns for the 27th time this year to the medieval Grange de Meslay, north of Tours. This year the theme is "Mostly Franz Liszt," beginning June 15 with a recital by the pianist Shura Cherkassky. Over three weekends there are piano, violin, cello and vocal recitals, with performers including the pianists Stephen Hough, Georges Pludermacher, Nelson Freire, Deszo Ranki, Zoltan Kocsis and Elisabeth Leonskaya, the violinist Boris Belkin, the soprano Barbara Hendricks and others.

GENEVA

New 'Tales of Hoffmann'

■ Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann" will be performed in a new production by the Grand Théâtre of Geneva for seven performances from June 12 through 30, staged by Alfredo Arias and with sets by Roberto Platé. Marc Soustrot conducts a cast headed by Barry McCauley in the title part, with Barbara Kilduff as Olympia, Danielle Borst as Antonia, Ellen Shade as Giulietta, and Harry Peeters in the quadruple role of Hoffmann's four nemeses.

MILAN

Tchaikovsky's 'Queen of Spades'

■ The Russian film director Andrei Konchalovsky is staging a new production of Tchaikovsky's "The Queen of Spades" at La Scala with the designing team of Ezio Frigerio (sets) and Franca Squarciapino (costumes). Seiji Ozawa conducts a cast headed by Mirella Freni and Vladimir Atlantov. Beginning June 14, a total of seven performances are scheduled this month.

MONACO

Joyce Symposium

■ "Images of Joyce" is the topic of the 12th annual James Joyce Symposium, in Monaco June 10 to 17. Aside from panel discussions and the reading of learned papers, the symposium calendar includes a performance of "The Wake," a dramatized version of Joyce's novel "Finnegan's Wake" by the Dublin Theatre Festival, June 11; "Song in Joyce," a recital by American tenor Robert White, June 14; and performances June 14 and 16 by the U.S.-based Trinity Academy of Irish Dance.

The Washington Post

"Vera Galupe-Borszkh," left; flanked by two colleagues, and the man behind it all.

Male Diva: It's a Life of Renunciation

Hard Part Was Breaking The News to His Parents

by Judith Weinraub

IRA SIFF does not lead the life his parents thought he would. On days when he is performing, he gets up at 11 A.M., drinks a pot of tea and does not speak until noon. He warms up his voice with exercises and scales, goes out for his only meal of the day, and returns to his New York apartment for more vocal gymnastics. Around 6:30, he leaves for the performance site.

There he dons a long gown and wig and turns into Vera Galupe-Borszkh, a larger-than-life diva of the old school.

"It's a life of renunciation, I tell you," says Siff, with a dose of irony, and only a trace of his original Brooklyn accent.

For nine years, Siff, 44, has been the director and star of La Gran Scena, a comedic, all-male opera company that is playing at the Kennedy Center's Terrace Theater.

His is the story that asks the question: Can a nice boy from the hippie era find happiness as a Slavic soprano who yearns to sing Italian roles? "As opposed to some respectable Jewish occupation like brain surgeon," says Siff.

The answer appears to be yes.

La Gran Scena, an eight-member Manhattan-based company that affectionately spoofs grand opera and has attracted the applause of such opera stars as Leontyne Price and Joan Sutherland, is Siff's creation. His driving passion was always opera, which he fell in love with at age 12 when he was taken to see Sutherland in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," but he never gave much thought to singing as a career. Even though he graduated from New York's Cooper Union with a degree in painting and etching, what really attracted him to the school was that he could live in Manhattan, take voice lessons and see the Metropolitan Opera three or four times a week for $1.25 for upstairs standing room.

Even after Siff took off as a tenor, he was never attracted by conventional show business. His world was the alternative theater scene of the 1970s, in particular composer Al Carmines' Judson Church operalike "oratorios," in which he

Continued on page 9

WEEKEND

Drive to Return Uppark to Its Former Glory

by Della Denman

National Portrait Gallery, London

George Romney's portrait of Lady Emma Hamilton.

HIGH on Britain's Sussex Downs, overlooking the Isle of Wight, stands Uppark, a 300-year-old mansion which this year has become the site of a mammoth conservation program. The house was gutted by fire last August, but insurance coverage is enabling its owners, the National Trust, to restore the charred shell to its original appearance.

The multimillion-pound project, the largest country house reconstruction in this century, is expected to take several years. Uppark had some of the best-preserved 18th-century interiors in Europe, and to return the house to its charming shabby grandeur will require the skills of an extensive team of architects and conservators specializing in period stone, wood, metal, glass, plaster, wallpaper and textiles.

Uppark was one of the most romantic of Britain's stately homes. Built in the 1690s for the Earl of Tankerville, it was sold 50 years later to Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, a wealthy young baronet with flawless taste. He commissioned the best craftsmen in London to remodel and redecorate the house with ornate plaster ceilings and walls, carved and gilt doors and windows, and hand-painted wallpapers. On his grand tour of the Continent in the 1750s he ordered the finest French and Italian furniture, portraits, tapestries and carpets to be made for his home.

So fashionable did the house become that the Prince Regent, known to his favorites as "Prinny," was a regular visitor. Sir Matthew's son, Sir Harry, was one of the royal set involved in an extravagant round of race meetings, shooting parties and gambling soirées. Sir Harry was also a philanderer and the first to discover the hauntingly beautiful Emma Hamilton when she was just 16. She was installed at Uppark for a year, and legend has it that she danced naked on the dining room table for Sir Harry and his guests. Her northern accent and high spirits captivated the young blades, but when she became pregnant she was unceremoniously shown the door. (Undaunted, Emma went on to become Romney's model, the wife of Sir William Hamilton, the British minister in Naples, and Lord Nelson's mistress.)

Another illustrious visitor was the writer H. G. Wells, who stayed there on and off in the late 1880s with his mother, who was the housekeeper. He portrayed Uppark under its last 19th-century owners, Mary Ann and Frances Bullock, in his novel "Tono-Bungay."

Uppark's remarkable state of preservation through the Victorian era was largely due to the Bullocks' loyalty to the Fetherstonhaugh family and their collection. Sir Harry had remained single without an heir until he was 71 and fell in love with his 20-year-old dairymaid, Mary Ann Bullock. His marriage to her in 1825 shocked society but gave him 20 happy last years. Mary Ann inherited the house from Sir Harry and passed it on to her sister Frances. Neither would hear of any change, insisting on keeping the house "just as Sir 'arry 'ad it."

Ninety-five percent of the Fetherstonhaughs' rare 18th-century furnishings, which were preserved diligently by the Bullock women, were rescued during the fire. National Trust staff and fire fighters formed human chains to get them out, and the lawns on the night of the fire were spread with Chippendale furniture, books and paintings, Chinese porcelain, and fragile early carpets and curtains. They were given initial restoration and are now in storage awaiting further attention.

Meanwhile the National Trust, which was given the property in 1954, made the decision to restore the house. The fire had burned out the roof and the two top floors, but the external walls and most internal walls remained structurally sound, thanks to builders' scaffolding that encased the house last year for roof repairs. Enough remained to justify reconstruction.

The main task facing the salvage team was the tons of sodden ash, debris and charred timbers that had crashed from the upper floors through to the relatively undamaged staterooms on the ground floor. The National Trust pledged to reuse as much original material as possible and so initiated a meticulous excavation.

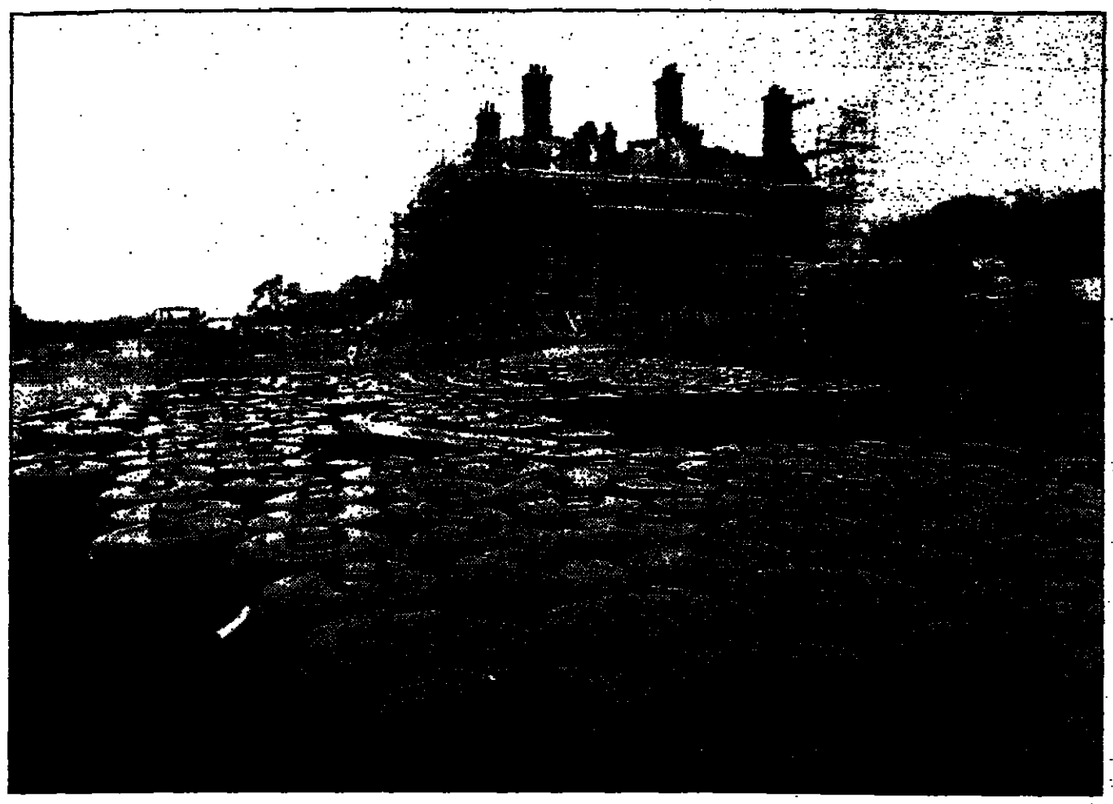
The house was gridded into square yards and over the following weeks every pile of ash and rubble was shoveled into numbered black plastic bins. Through last winter the contents of more than 4,000 bins, at an average 50 bins a day, were sieved for any fragment of wood, plaster or metal that might be of use in the restoration. Half a million architectural items were labeled with their possible origin and catalogued on computer.

The intention is to put all the bits together, like giant puzzles. Pieces not reused will be essential models or molds for the conservators to copy.

"We will be using traditional methods to reassemble the original material because we don't want to end up with straight regular lines," said Daryl Fowler of the Conservation Practice, the specialist architectural firm overseeing the reconstruction.

The Uppark estate, five miles (eight kilometers) southeast of Petersfield, is open every Sunday (11 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.) until October. Visitors are not allowed inside the house but can tour the grounds, designed by Humphry Repton, and view progress of the restoration from a distance. ■

Della Denman writes frequently from London on the arts and conservation.



The National Trust

After the fire, with plastic bins containing debris; left, in its former state.

Bocca *Continued from page 7*

He seems keenly aware that this is his breakthrough season; he attributes the upturn not only to greater exposure but to his physical changes and artistic maturity.

"Now I have much more to dance," he said during a recent conversation in his Met dressing room. "If you dance here and there, the public forgets you."

"I'm dancing much better," he acknowledged. "I feel more familiar with the stage, and my body has changed. My legs are longer, so now I'm about the same size as Misha. Technically, my dancing is cleaner, and I feel more secure in my acting."

With a reputation as a skilled cavalier, Bocca is a much sought-after partner; one of the highlights of Ballet Theatre's current season has been his frequent pairing with Alessandra Ferri, with whom he has developed a rapport in "La Bayadère," "Giselle" and "Romeo and Juliet."

His dancing, says Ferri, has acquired much more depth since their early appearances together. "The first time we did 'Romeo' I thought, 'Oh, my God, he's really a child,'" the 27-year-old ballerina recalled.

"He had no idea how to relate to me the way a man relates to a woman. He was relating to me with gestures that weren't true, that did not come from his heart. But now I can feel his masculinity more. He takes charge. You can see when he moves, he has passion inside."

Bocca's grit showed itself early. At the age of 4 he took ballet lessons with his mother, a ballet teacher, and four years later he began serious training at the school of the Teatro Colón.

At 15 he was dancing with the Caracas Ballet Company, and the following year he joined the Ballet del Teatro Municipal in Rio de Janeiro, where he danced leading roles in "La Fille Mal Gardée" and "Coppelia."

At 18 he won a principal slot with the Teatro Colón's dance company and went to compete in Moscow, never having danced outside South America. The win in Moscow instantly changed the course of his career.

After reviewing a tape of the Moscow competition sent to him by Howard Gilman, an arts patron, Baryshnikov invited Bocca to audition for Ballet Theatre.

"I had never been to New York and I didn't speak any English," said Bocca, who stepped off a 13-hour flight and went directly into class with Baryshnikov.

"In one day I met Baryshnikov and became a principal dancer at Ballet Theatre. I couldn't believe it." ■

Diane Solway, who writes on the arts in New York, wrote this for The New York Times.

Robbins *Continued from page 7*

Noh theater, Balanchine listened. "I said it's going to be the opposite of the kind of ballets I've been doing as far as dancing is concerned. It's going to be a search into another place.

"George said that it's a ballet about there being no time. And that was when he made a remark to me about choreographers — that we dare to get our fingertips into the land where there are no names for anything."

With "Interplay," which translated the mood of 1945 in a still-innocent America, Robbins seemed to switch suddenly toward abstraction.

Nonetheless, he invented a highly dramatic situation in his next major ballet, "Facsimile," which he called a transitional piece. Critics all took aim at the fact that Nora Kaye (to whom Robbins was briefly engaged a few years later) screamed out "Stop" as a woman wooed by two men.

Of it, Robbins said, "I found myself involved with two other people and what was going on was of interested me. I tried to make a ballet out of it."

A noncollaboration of sorts between Aaron Copland and Robbins took a twist after Robbins headed his own company, Ballets: U.S., from 1958 through 1962.

Gian-Carlo Menotti asked him to take some dancers to the Spoleto Festival in 1958, and Robbins created several short works for this ad-hoc troupe.

One was "Moves," famous as a ballet without music. "Aaron Copland was going to write me a series of waltzes," Robbins recalled. "He was writing the score when I had to start to rehearse. He played some of it. Then I went back to rehearsal and tried to remember some of the music and just gave the dancers counts. I suddenly looked at it and said, 'Oh, God, that's fascinating without the music.' It wasn't what it started out to be." ■

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04). To Sept. 2: The first of three exhibitions to honor the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Austrian artist Egon Schiele includes photographs, letters, manuscripts, and early sketches.

BELGIUM

Ghent

Museum voor Schone Kunsten (tel: 22.17.03). To June 10: "Flemish Expressionism in a European Context" presents works by Flemish artists — Ensor, Permeke, de Smet — alongside Cubist and German Expressionist contemporaries.

ENGLAND

London

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To July 8: A Vision of Poland: 100 works by the Polish symbolist painter Jacek Malczewski (1854-1929). To July 8: British Figurative Painting from Sickert to Bacon, featuring works by 12 20th-century artists.
British Museum (tel: 580.17.88). To Sept. 2: "Fake? The Art of Deception," the art of the imitation masterpiece illustrated in 600 exhibits.
Goldsmith's Hall (tel: 606.70.10). To June 22: The work of Paul de Lamerie (1688-1751), the master silver- and goldsmith, is given comprehensive treatment in a show of more than 200 works.
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To July 15: "Modern Masters from the German Collection," an exhibition from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, includes works by Rodin, Degas, Giacometti, Chagall, Klee and Balthus among 81 paintings, drawings and sculptures.
Riverside Studios (tel: 748.33.54). To June 10: Louise Bourgeois: works from 1984-1989.

FRANCE

Paris

Château de Bagatelle (tel: 45.01.20.10). To Aug. 15: Furniture, paintings and decorative art are among 250 exhibits of Biedermeier-era Vienna, 1815-1848, on loan from Viennese museums.
École des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57). To July 15: Venetian Renaissance and Neoclassical drawings from the collection of the Beaux-Arts.
Galerie Huguette Beres (tel: 42.61.27.91). To July 12: Works by artists of the Nabi school including Paul Serusier, Maurice Denis, Bonnard, Maillol, Vuillard.
Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.00). To July 23: Wright of Derby: an exhibition of 80 paintings and 30 drawings and prints by the 18th-century English artist Joseph Wright recently seen at the Tate Gallery, London. To July 30: "Pre-Columbian Art of Mexico": clay and stone sculptures, murals, pottery and semi-precious stones are included in 126 exhibits on view.
Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Nov. 12: Guercino in France: 20 drawings and 36 paintings from French public collections by the 17th-century Italian artist. To Dec. 31: French Neoclassical sculpture from 1760 to 1830: displays 89 works. To July 23: "Polyptychs from the Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century" includes 70 works.
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To July 22: James Ensor (1860-1949): a retrospective of 100 paintings and 150 drawings and etchings.
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). To June 17: A retrospective of the paintings of Kees van Dongen (1877-1968) displays 130 works.

Villeneuve-d'Ascq

Musée d'art Moderne (tel: 93.64.34.40). To June 17: Fernand Léger: paintings, drawings, book illustrations, theater and film designs are among 150 works on view.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Hamburger Bahnhof (tel: 394.96.11). To July 29: "Ethos und Pathos," focuses on sculpture in Berlin from 1786 to 1914 in a show of 400 works by 100 artists.

Cologne

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To July 1: "Landscape in Light," 170 works by European and American Impressionist artists, 1860-1910.

Essen

Museum Folkwang (tel: 88.84.52). To July 12: Fifty years' photojournalism from the Magnum agency.

Frankfurt

Architekturmuseum (tel: 21.21). To June 17: "Châteaux Bordeaux," paintings, models and plans illustrating the architecture of wine chateaus.

Hildesheim

Roemer und Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 1.59.79). To July 15: "Chinese Art Treasures from Museums in the G.D.R.," includes works from 15 East German collections and museums.

ITALY

Bologna

Cassa di Risparmio, Chiesa San Giorgio, (tel: 33.91.11). To June 24: "Masterworks from the National Gallery in Prague." On view are about 100 works; represented are Corot, Courbet, Manet, Degas, Cézanne, Monet, Gauguin, Bourdelle, Seurat, Munch, Kupka, Klimt.
Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59). To July 31: Giorgio Morandi: a retrospective honoring the centenary of the artist's birth.

Prato

Museo d'arte Contemporanea (tel: 570.620). To Sept. 17: "Mario Merz Space is curved or straight," includes drawings, igloos and paintings of the past 10 years.

Rome

Braccio di Carlo Magno, Vatican Museums (tel: 698.33.33). To July 10: "Michelangelo and the Sistine Chapel, Technique, Conservation and Myth," includes a full-size replica of a section of the Chapel ceiling, Michelangelo's preliminary drawings and related 16th-century prints.
Accademia Valentino (tel: 295.10.925). To Aug. 5: "L'Art de Cartier": jewels, clocks and fashion accessories are among 200 objects by the jewlers Cartier made between 1847 and 1960.

Venice

Ca' Pesaro (tel: 520.92.88). To Sept. 30: As part of the Venice Biennale, a retrospective honors the Spanish sculptor Eduardo Chillida; 30 sculptures and 40 graphic works are included.
Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 522.19.77). To June 24: Fausto Melotti: 60 sculptures and other works from the period 1928 to 1984.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Crafts Gallery, National Museum (tel: 211.7781). To July 1: Exhibition of furniture, tableware, textiles and architectural plans by the Belgian Art Nouveau designer and architect Henry van de Velde.
Museum of Modern Art, Kamakura (tel: 0467.22.5000). To June 10: Kinetic arts exhibition by the Venezuelan sculptor Jesus Rafael Soto.
Sezon Museum of Art (tel: 5396.3374). To June 24: Exhibition of contemporary works collected by the New York art dealer Iriana Sonnabend. On display are 112 works by 57 artists including Jasper Johns and Andy Warhol.
National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 214.2561). To July 8: Masterpieces from the Bunten Exhibition. 100 Japanese-style paintings, oils and sculptures awarded in Bunten, a government-sponsored contest of 1907-1919. Includes works by Taikan Yokoyama, Shuns Hishida and Takeji Fujishima.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Rembrandthuis (tel: 24.94.86). To June 10: Picasso-Rembrandt: 35 Picasso drawings and prints alongside Rembrandt etchings which inspired them.
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To July 29: Vincent van Gogh: Paintings. The largest showing of van Gogh paintings ever assembled, honoring the centenary of the artist's death, displays about 135 works. (Tickets must be booked in advance).

Haarlem

Frans Hals Museum (tel: 31.91.80). To July 22: Frans Hals: More than 60 paintings and small oil sketches by the 17th century portrait painter.

Otterlo

Rijksmuseum Kröller-Müller (tel: 8382.12.41). To July 29: Vincent van Gogh: Drawings. The drawings component of this year's van Gogh retrospective includes 250 works.

SCOTLAND

Glasgow

Burrell Collection (tel: 649.71.51). To June 17: "Camille Pissarro: Impressionism, Landscape and Rural Labour," includes 70 paintings and drawings.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Fundación Caixa de Pensions. To June 15: Edward Ruscha: about 80 works by the American artist.

Madrid

Palacio de Velázquez (tel: 373.62.45). To July 24: "Roman Bronzes in Spain," 350 pieces selected from the more than 10,000 antique bronzes in Spanish national collections. To June 10: Bram van Velde: a retrospective of paintings.
Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40). Cubism from the National Gallery in Prague: Picasso, Braque, Derain, as well as Czech artists are represented in 76 works.

SWITZERLAND

Basel

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.06.28). To June 18: "Picasso and Braque: Pioneering Cubism," displays 170 paintings, drawings and collages and illustrates the close collaboration between the two artists in the development of Cubism.

Lausanne

Fondation de L'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To July 15: "Body and Spirit." The Olympic games of ancient Greece are the focus of this exhibition featuring 151 art works and artifacts from 18 Greek museums.

Lugano

Villa Favorita (tel: 521.741). To July 8: 46 Impressionist and Post-Impressionist works ranging from Corot, Courbet and Boudin to Matisse, Derain and Vlaminck, from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). To June 10: Fernando Botero: Paintings, drawings and sculptures of the past 20 years.

UNITED STATES

New York

Drawing Center (tel: 563.48.22). To June 21: "Theater on Paper," 91 works ranging in date from 1606 to 1987 from the London Theater Museum.
International Center of Photography, Midtown (tel: 860.17.83). To June 13: "Lee Miller: Photographer," displays 100 prints.
Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). To July 29: "From Poussin to Matisse: The Russian Taste for French Painting," 51 works from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.
Whitney Museum of American Art, Madison Ave. at 75th Street (tel. 570.36.33). To Sept. 2: Maurice Prendergast (1859-1924): a retrospective displaying 100 oil paintings, watercolors and prints.
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). To Aug. 28: Francis Bacon: a retrospective of 60 works.

Washington

National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15). To Aug. 5: "Masterpieces of Impressionism and Post-Impressionism: The Annenberg Collection": 54 works by Degas, Monet, Renoir, Cézanne, Gaugin. To July 15: "The Passionate Eye: Impressionist and Other Paintings from the E.G. Bohrle Collection," 85 works from Cuyp and Goya to Manet and Degas. To July 29: "The Drawings of Jasper Johns," works completed over a 35-year period.

WEEKEND

Max Esparrami

Maria de Medeiros in the Savary musical about a group that defied Nazi conventions.

Savary and His 'Zazou' Rebels

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Jérôme Savary, once the sassy ringmaster of "The Magic Circus" burlesques and now administrator of the Théâtre Chaillot, is a reliable prognosticator of popular trends.

Having scored a resounding success with his French version of "Cabaret," the American musical about Berlin on the eve of Hitler's takeover, he follows it with a musical of his own manufacture, "Zazou," disclosing Paris during the Nazi occupation, the euphoria that reigned on the city's liberation in 1944 and the war's aftermath. He has another hit.

The zazous were among the adolescents growing up in the first years of the occupation, united by their interest in jazz, movies and personal liberty. Disgusted by the oppressive restrictions that the Vichy regime imposed upon them in the name of law and order, these would-be individualists formed a lifestyle of their own.

Akin to the hippies of the 1960s, they defied conventions with their nonconformist attire. Zazou boys had long hair, carried umbrellas as walking sticks and were partial to white socks and checkered jackets. Zazou girls favored plaid skirts and high heels. Both sexes were ardent fans of swing, bebop and American modes. They conversed in a slang that they fancied very smart. Their outfits and comportment shocked the bourgeoisie as it tried to adjust to the New Order.

The collaborationist press demanded that they be suppressed as a menace to the social decorum. The police broke up their get-togethers, and gangs of pro-fascists delighted in attacking them and shaving the heads of male zazous. Jean-Claude Loiseau, in his book "Les Zazous," recounts the attempts of these high-spirited boys and girls to brighten the gloom of the period with their loud clothes and show of independence.

Savary has composed his production as a dramatic musical of the Broadway variety, with brisk movement and lively choreography. The score reprises familiar French and American songs of the '40s and '50s.

The libretto tells of a country girl who quits the farmyard to see Paris, where she meets a zazou poet of Saint-Germain-des-Près in the midst of a zazou jamboree. It is love at first sight, and before long she is carrying his baby. He is arrested and sentenced to forced labor in Germany.

Part Two opens with the U.S. Army's entrance into liberated Paris with a tankload of jazz musicians. The heroine is courted by a GI and in her loneliness yields to his wooing. This is a passing affair. Her beau is called to participate in the invasion of Germany. When the war is over, the Paris poet returns and the reunited couple enjoy themselves at the "in" cabaret, the Tabou of the Left Bank, frequented by Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, imitators of Les Frères Jacques, Juliette Gréco and other rising artists.

One might expect that the lovers' reunion celebration in the nightclub would conclude their story, but Savary has rejected a happy ending to insert a pacifist pitch. The bohemian poet is called to fight for France in Indochina. Wounded on the battlefield, he expires singing Boris Vian's ironic *anti-war lament, "Monsieur le Président."*

As a libretist Savary is wanting in organization, and several of his situations border on soap opera. Yet he triumphs over these flaws in his treatment of them. In presenting his script on the boards he electrifies it with exuberant staging.

He has assembled an engaging company. Maria de Madeiros as the heroine contributes a singularly appealing performance, and Cris Campion as the luckless hero conveys the touching vulnerability of the doomed dreamer. Michel Dussarat is a major asset as he leads the troupe through some exhilarating ensembles. Inspired by the rituals of American musicals, Savary has wrought one worthy of Broadway. ■

An American in Paris as Handel's Alcina

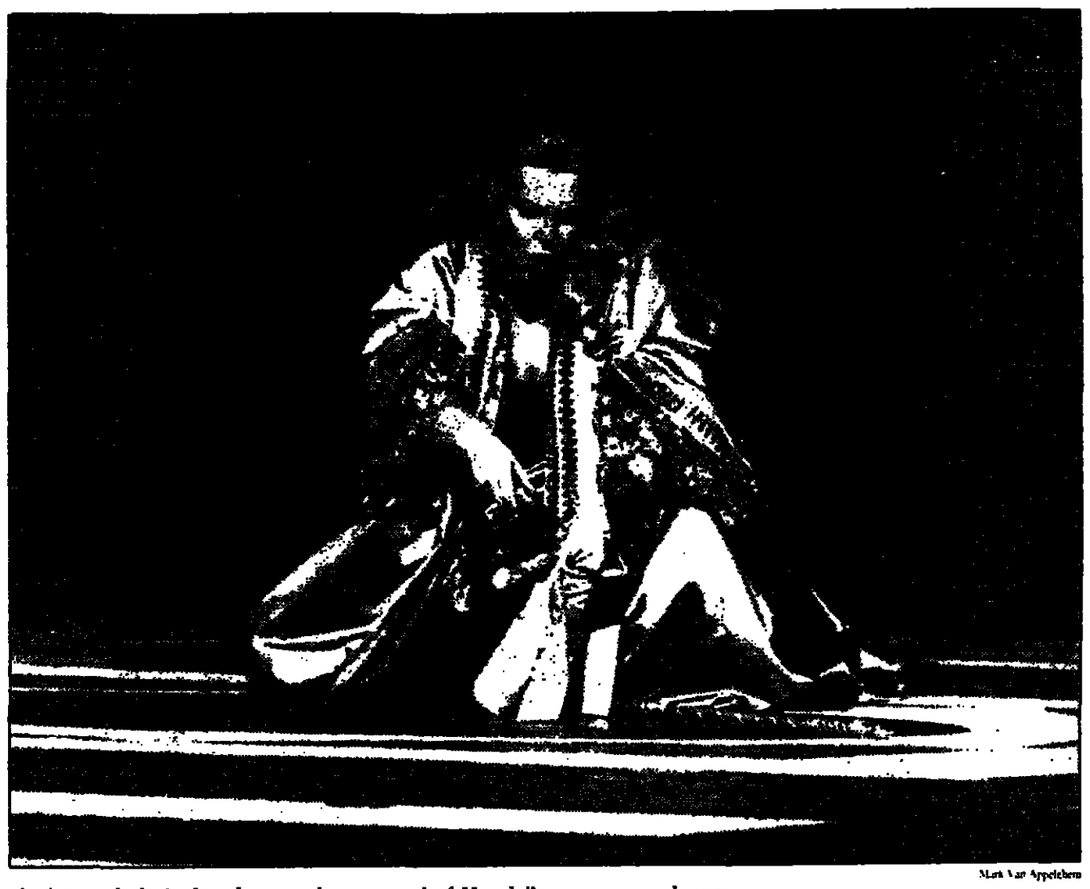
by David Stevens

THE co-production of "Alcina" just seen in Geneva and due shortly at the Théâtre du Châtelet in Paris is another step in the rebirth of Handel as a musical dramatist of the first order, and not just a supplier of showpieces for extraordinary voices — although he was certainly that too.

This production will also mark the Paris operatic debut, in the title role of the amorous enchantress, of a soprano whose career has led, with low-key but single-minded self-awareness, to a secure spot at the peak of the lieder and concert world, with infrequent and carefully chosen excursions into opera.

Arleen Auger's greatest public exposure came in 1986, when something like 600 million television watchers worldwide saw and heard her sing Mozart's motet "Exsultate, jubilate" at the wedding of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson, which was a long way from the obscure vocal competition in Southern California almost 20 years earlier that brought her to Europe and a narrow escape from a career of schoolteaching.

That competition, in 1967, was organized by an association of onetime Viennese living in the Los Angeles area. "I was hoping to win the second or third prize, because those prizes were money, which I needed," the soprano recalls. Instead, she won the first prize, which was a round trip by charter to Vienna with an audition at the Volksoper.



Mark Van Appelghem

An intensely lyrical and womanly portrayal of Handel's amorous enchantress.

ARMED with no more than the two arias of the Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Magic Flute," she auditioned well enough; but the trip produced nothing concrete. Then came a call from Vienna's prime house, the Staatsoper. After a couple of auditions there, one with orchestra, she was asked to learn the role of Naiad in Richard Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos," to be sung under the redoubtable Karl Böhm.

But in a typical stroke of crisis-inspired opera-house luck, it happened that the conductor Josef Krips was also on hand, and Krips was having problems with the house's current Queen of the Night. Result: Auger made her operatic debut at the Vienna State Opera in "The Magic Flute" under Krips, followed by "Ariadne" under Böhm.

Böhm, always careful to surround himself with the singers he wanted, played a major role in her career. Auger's first important recording was as Constanze in Mozart's "Abduction From the Seraglio" under Bohm in 1974 (marking the conductor's 80th birthday). Nevertheless, she had the nerve to turn down some of Böhm's ideas, refusing a chance to do the Countess Almaviva in "The Marriage of Figaro," which she thought premature, then a chance to sing the daunting role of Fiordiligi in "Cosi fan tutte" for the first time and at La Scala to boot. "That really upset him," she recalls, "but I don't regret it, although it may have hurt."

It was not her first experience at the tricky art of saying no. Before she even left California she auditioned for the imperious Kurt Herbert Adler, director of the San Francisco Opera. She trotted out her Queen of the Night arias. Adler asked if she couldn't sing more loudly. Auger thought she was singing quite loudly enough. It turned out Adler was really trying to cast one of the Norns in "Götterdämmerung." She agreed to look at the music, then said no.

"It meant that I had no work," she says, "but I am still working now."

Not only working, but working with a voice that consistently draws critical comments about the freshness of tone, seemingly effortless vocal production, beauty of timbre and musical intelligence. Her recorded repertory, besides opera, ranges from countless Bach cantatas through the German art song repertory to Orff, Berg and Canteloube.

Current activities include a song recital with the composer Ned Rorem in Chicago and a Mahler Fourth with Klaus Tennstedt. For the future, she is working on an Italian-Spanish-American song program to celebrate Columbus year in 1992, and an all-American recital (Gottschalk, Ives, Copland, Bernstein).

And she is working with Libby Larsen, composer in residence with the Minnesota Orchestra, on a song cycle — in both piano and chamber orchestra versions — using the sonnets of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. She likens it to Schumann's "Frauenliebe und Leben" cycle, but says she is not sure that it will be "a women's statement."

AS for "Alcina," which she sang in London and Los Angeles a few years ago and recorded, she is clearly happy in the role and with Handel's music. "Every character has his or her own character development," Auger says. "Handel builds every character musically and they overlap and grow together."

Dramatically, the Geneva-Paris production — by Jean-Marie Villégier and Philippe Berling — sacrifices the "magic" element in the myth of Alcina and her enchanted island, transferring the story from the world of Ariosto to that of Defoe and Hogarth and 18th-century London. But the moral of the brevity of factitious pleasures and the demonstration of the multiple facets of love remain intact.

Musically, the score is complete and in the sure hands of William Christie, working this time not with his Arts Florissants ensemble, but in an opera-house, modern-instrument context. In Geneva he drew fine playing from the Suisse Romande orchestra. In Paris, the Ensemble Orchestral de Paris will be in the pit for the performances on June 18, 20, 22 and 24.

Auger's intensely lyrical and womanly Alcina is strongly supported by an excellent cast, most of which sang with her in London and on the recording — Della Jones (Ruggiero), Donna Brown (a delightfully flirtatious Morgana), Kathleen Kuhlmann (the ardent Bradamante), Jorge Lopez-Yanez (Oronte), Gregory Reinhart (Melisso) and Martina Musacchio (Oberto). ■

U.S. Journals Jump on Glasnost Express

by Eleanor Randolph and Paul Farhi

SOVIET consumers may have trouble finding soap on their grocery shelves, but soon they may be able to buy Consumer Reports. And Mother Jones and Organic Gardening and Harper's, to name a few magazines.

Under the name Glasnost Express, a Massachusetts businessman, Richard R. Rowe, has worked out an agreement to send the Soviets about 20,000 U.S. magazines or newspapers every week.

He has also persuaded about 20 U.S. magazine publishers to start selling their publications to the Soviets for rubles that are virtually worthless outside the Soviet Union.

"Until now, getting into Russia has been virtually impossible. To get on a newsstand over there is really difficult," said Kitty Carroll Williams, Business Week's vice president for circulation. "For us, it is an opportunity to get into the market but it is a long-term commitment. We don't expect any immediate revenue."

Business Week's international edition and other publications plan to use their rubles to help pay for their news operations in Moscow. Others are simply giving the rubles to a foundation set up to use them for U.S.-Soviet relations.

Glasnost Express is the latest in an increasing number of exchanges, joint ventures, gambles and experiments as publishers in the United States and the U.S.S.R. have begun, trying to take advantage of a slightly freer marketplace of ideas.

Some U.S. publishers are printing Russian versions. Some Soviet publications are printing editions in English for Americans. Vladimir Yakovlev, a 31-year-old Soviet entrepreneur who revived a Soviet publication called

AP

Mickey Mouse in Russian.

Commersant (translated as "businessman" and akin to Barron's), announced that he is starting a U.S. version. The cooperative publication, which is not subsidized by the government, advises Soviet readers about how to start a business, where it's risky to invest and how to attract hard, cold greenbacks.

Hearst Corp. and Izvestia are trying two versions of the same publication — a 16-page weekly that will be issued in two languages by journalists from both organizations working in Hearst's Washington bureau. The first issue is scheduled to be out on the Fourth of July.

One of the old hands at selling to the Soviets is Frank Cutitta, president of international marketing services for International Data Group. Cutitta's company has been publishing PC Mir — the Soviet version of PC World — for about two years. "We make our money by selling ads to Western companies for hard currency," he said.

PC Mir sells out its 50,000 copies in a matter of hours, he says. "We have been moderately successful on the advertising side," Cutitta said, adding that U.S. export control laws still limit their advertising base.

PC Mir may have been the advance guard, but it led a small army of newsletters, faxed newspapers, magazines and other publications from the United States into the Soviet Union.

"There have been a whole slew of them. I can barely keep track any more," said the Soviet trade expert Robert B. Cullen, continuing: "A lot of these publications are *jumping* into a market that really isn't that suitable. While it is true that there is a huge potential market, it is still only potential. At the present time, the problem for advertisers is not getting people to buy; your problem is just getting something on the shelf for them to buy."

Sun World Corp. has bartered office space in Moscow for distribution of Literaturnaya Gazeta, or Literary Gazette, in the United States. Sixty thousand English copies of the magazine go to newsstands and to "opinion leaders" and educational institutions. In return, Sun World gets Moscow office space for its three news employees, who provide news footage to American television stations.

"If someone distributed a Russian publication in the United States 10 years ago, I would assume there would have been at least a CIA and FBI investigation into the matter," said Steve Van Hook, a producer at Sun World in Washington. "Now we send the CIA and FBI copies." ■

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WHY BROKERS ARE DISCOVERING THE OTHER RIVIERA.

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WILLIAMS ISLAND
The Florida Riviera

Diva With a Difference

Continued from page 7

performed from 1970 to 1975, followed by five years of his own cabaret acts.

"I was never a particularly convincing leading man," he says now. "And I didn't see my career in traditional terms. It warped my sense of what a career was because I was this well-known sort of cult person in New York, but I never had to go to an audition or learn to dance. It was totally unrealistic — which is what the '60s and '70s were all about."

His parents were confused, but supportive. "If you'd only take dancing lessons, with your voice you could try out for Broadway shows," he remembers his mother saying. "She was being practical. But I didn't know what she was talking about."

While in his early 30s, his lack of direction made him desperate. An invitation to a private performance of what turned out to be two men pretending to be divas gave him the inspiration he needed. "I practically elevated," he recalls. "It was like Marcel Marceau finding mime. It was so funny, so dramatic. I felt that I had found exactly what I should have been doing all along but I was just too shy to do — and also too horrified because of the 'drag.' I just couldn't deal with that."

But eventually he did. What turned him around was seeing the late Charles Ludlam perform at the Ridiculous Theatrical Company in Greenwich Village — and seeing that Ludlam wearing a dress could be moving and funny. La Gran Scena was born.

A typical performance by the group, whose members use stage names like Alfredo Sorta-Pudgi (tenor), Sylvia Bills (guest hostess) and Francesco Folinari-Soave-Coglione (maestro), is a presentation of nostalgic parodies of an era of opera that is no more. It is an art form that combines playing the music straight — well, mainly — and going for laughs on every other level: costumes, props, gestures, accents, timing and exaggerated makeup and dress. The result is frank spoof, not only of a style of opera but also of specific opera stars.

Siff, a friendly guy with longish curly hair, writes most of the narration that holds the show together. He takes clear delight in what he does. "There is a lot of emotional vent to singing operatic music — which is extremely passionate — in a female persona," he says. "What our show strives to do on a serious level is to bring back this passionate kind of singing, but to give the laughs at the same time. I'm not just giving in to some side of my personality that is better left on the analyst's couch."

Siff is joined in the company by a group of equally passionate opera lovers, who work by day as a bartender, a baritone, a tenor, a secretary, an ad salesman, a voice coach and a pianist. Siff supports himself by teaching vocal technique to show singers and interpretation to opera singers.

Years ago, when Siff first told his family what he wanted to do, the news was not all that easy for his parents. "They were horrified," he says. "I had to break it to them gently. First I had to tell them I wasn't going to be an artist but a singer. Then it was an opera singer. Then it was a diva. It was a big stretch for them."

He remembers his parents' and his own reaction to the company's first big break at the Florida Music Festival — on a double bill with Les Ballets Trockadero de Monte Carlo (an internationally known comedic drag ballet company).

"Can you imagine," says Siff, "my mother in the audience? My parents are 80 years old. I was stricken with terror." But the next day, Siff's mother proudly showed the "rave review" from the Miami Herald around her apartment house swimming pool. "Whatever it meant getting past for them, they did it," he recalls. ■

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Dining Out

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ART

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A Rethinking of Modern Art

Book Plays Down Modernism's Borrowings

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The essay by Kirk Varnedoe on how modern art came into being, just published by Harry N. Abrams, is one of those rare books that give our thinking a new orientation. "A Fine Disregard," subtitled "What Makes Modern Art Modern" is bound to fuel some heated debates.

If the book, by the director of the department of painting and sculp-

Matisse's "Harmony in Red," left, and "Africanized" detail from Picasso's "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon."

SOUREN MELIKIAN

ture at the Museum of Modern Art has not done so yet, it is partly because the simplicity of the basic ideas are disguised by the complexity of expression — it is not always easy to get over the hurdle of metaphors and abstract phrasing.

The underlying theme is that modern art, which emerged between the 1870s and the 1920s, was generated by the Western world from within, building upon latent possibilities. Whatever may seem to have been borrowed from the outside — be it from the graphic art of Japan or from the masks of black Africa — was already there.

Similarly, the impact of photography, often put forward as an explanation for the new sense of space that crept into European painting, had no effect on the creative process. Nor did social conditions determine its evolution, as another school would have us believe. It was all essentially the work of a few individuals elaborating options previously available.

TO make his point, Varnedoe considers the paths that led to the emergence of modern art without ever actually defining it. The first path, described under the title "Near and Far," took the viewer ever closer to the subject depicted. It started with Degas's thrusting figures, their bodies cropped by the lower frame, in front of a receding urban landscape that leaves no room for the sky, as in "Place de la Concorde (Vicomte Lepic and His Daughters)" done in 1875.

The next step is illustrated with Gauguin's "Vision After the Sermon" of 1888. This "canceled the sense of a steady recession into space by outlining large shapes against modulated planes of color." Peasant women seen from the back, their bodies cut off above the waist, fill the lower half of the picture. The author notes the "drastic leaps of scale" and the "unnatural hues" — essentially a bright tomato red for the ground.

This new type of composition, which signals a significant progression "on the road to flatness," as students used to call it, owes nothing to photography, Varnedoe warns us. He explains that "in essence, photography *is* perspective" and therefore cannot have played a role in "countering it." Moreover, for centuries, the use of the camera obscura already allowed artists to see "a great many of the the oddities that live outside of the limits of normal perspective." The curator reproduces two works by the 18th-century painter Jean-Etienne Liotard to show that photography was not needed to inspire the idea of a cropped figure at left or a silhouette bobbing up in the foreground.

The writer then proceeds to dismiss the role of Japanese influence in prompting Degas-like compositions. First, he argues that Japanese printmaking incorporated Western perspective absorbed in the 18th century via China, and then modified because its rules were not fully understood. This may be so. But it does not alter the fact that the many compositional devices worked out, and, not least, the abrupt breaks in scale of Japanese prints had no earlier counterparts in the West. Varnedoe goes on to say that reference is perpetually made in this respect to the sole Hiroshige. The latter may be mentioned too often. However, Hiroshige is not the only Ukiyo-e artist, nor the first, to integrate compositional devices looming large in the foreground. Others do this in the 18th century.

MORE importantly, such devices frequently occur in the art of the object, in early lacquerware boxes, for example, and in Japanese screens, all of which were much admired in the West. The American curator says nothing about these, nor about traditional scroll paintings in some of which huge boulders can be seen rising in the foreground or big hawks perched on a branch cutting across space. The case of Japanese influence is, in short, singularly more complex than the author seems to suggest.

On a broader issue, he somewhat overstates his case. One can only agree with Varnedoe when he insists that there is no such thing as a mechanical or automatic effect in art evolution. Nevertheless, prolonged exposure to new visual forms can, in times of turmoil, inspire the desire of new ventures. Avant-garde pottery came about in France in the 1870s and 1880s as a concerted attempt at introducing the shapes and glazes of Japanese stoneware, alien to the Western tradition. The fact is worth remembering when discussing innovation in painting or sculpture.

In his refutation of Japanese influence, Varnedoe considers essentially the changes in the structure of perspective and less so the elimination of illusionistic effects of volume through light and shadow cultivated by Impressionism, which gave way to colors laid flat within contours. It is harder to reject the Japanese factor there, particularly with the Nabi school, which much more than Degas, one might argue, signals the beginnings of modern art, along with van Gogh in his last two years. Cloissonism may have played a part, but so too did Japan.

Japan apparently left its mark on the predilection for certain shades and certain color schemes. Van Gogh's combination of acid yellow and intense blue is so common in Ukiyo-e that one finds it difficult to reject any possibility of some contamination. One may even ask if the association between deep blue and turquoise blue so widespread in 15th-century Iranian book painting is not to be linked with the wave of Persian miniature collecting at the time. Certainly,

It is a book one feels urged to go back to several times.

when it comes to Matisse, the third step on "the road to flatness" as Varnedoe sees it, the influence of Iranian painting for which Matisse professed admiration, cannot be ignored even though Varnedoe does not mention the subject. This, more than anything, encouraged the use of intense solid color. It prompted the choice of shades, probably carmine red and royal blue, and definitely a certain mauve. And it inspired the new status given to formal patterns which almost take precedence over human figuration in "Harmony in Red," dated 1908.

At this stage, it is tempting to take up one of Varnedoe's central ideas, the importance of individual decisions made by a few leading artists, and to pursue it further. Only in such circumstances, when the individual prevailed in a free-wheeling society, could arbitrary decisions such as Matisse's borrowing from Iranian book painting be made. One cannot imagine this even in tolerant 17th-century Holland. Rembrandt actually copied two Moghul miniature portraits from Persianized India. In so doing he turned them into Western sketches — the stroke of the pen is typical. The motif was Eastern but there was no influence whatsoever on Rembrandt's handling of it.

VARNEDOE considers a second path towards modern art. "Fragmentation and Repetition" is about the introduction of rhythm sliding gradually toward abstract construction. It is the hardest to follow. There too, the writer is concerned with dismissing the excessive role attributed to photography. A third path, "Primitivism," was the acceptance of African and South Seas motifs. The American curator submits an entertaining analysis of Gauguin and his relationship to "Tahitian" motifs. Primitive art had not much to do with it. Here Varnedoe is entirely convincing. Some will find it harder to go along with him when he disputes the key role long attributed to the discovery of African masks by Picasso in his march towards the analytical decomposition of the human face, in other words, Cubism. The argument that Picasso's admirable and, it seems to me, deeply traditional portrait of Gertrude Stein done in 1906 anticipates the head of one of the "Demoiselles d'Avignon" painted a year later after he had seen African masks at the Trocadéro museum, is visually unconvincing.

In his study of a fourth path towards modern art, the subject matter looked at from above, Varnedoe starts with Caillebotte's "Boulevard Seen From Above" completed in 1882 — the little-known painting is revolutionary — and ends with Jackson Pollock standing over his canvas as he painted his abstract convolutions. Varnedoe scores, even if he goes to exaggerated trouble to convince us that Nadar's photographs from heights had no incidence on Caillebotte's idea. It is only fair to add that the chapter handles so much material compressed in so little space that it reads more like short notes for a full-fledged essay.

Reaching the end of the book, one leaves it with a throbbing head, anxiously wondering if one has missed some links. Modern art fans will be grateful to Varnedoe for shooting down preconceived ideas. Some will be half-convinced, half-skeptical. It is a book one feels urged to go back to several times. Like André Malraux's "Les Voix du Silence" four decades ago, it will reshape ideas, even if challenged. Not all that much may stand intact in the end, but nothing in modern art will be seen quite as it used to be. You might call it the art historian's *perestroika*.

Bank Design: Classical Temple To Sleek Tower

By Benjamin Forgey
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Today, when hearing the word "bank," most people might first call to mind not a building but a picture of a cash-dispensing machine with its rows of buttons, display screen and a sign that glows all night long.

Or maybe not. It might be that most folks, aware of the behemoth bureaucracies and wide powers of big contemporary banks, would conjure up an image of a sleek tower with a vast business hall.

Another possibility: The traditional image of the colonnaded or at least pilastered classical building, whose crafted stone bespeaks the banking virtues of solidity, trust and financial rectitude.

These are the sorts of questions raised by an exhibition, "Money Matters: A Critical Look at Bank Architecture," on view at the National Building Museum. The show comprises more than 170 photographs of 56 banks in the United States and Canada.

The symbolic North American norm, it seems, remains the conservative image of the classical temple enclosing the vault.

Still, bank architecture has fundamentally reflected changes in banking practice. Ranging over two centuries, the exhibition provides a coherent if narrow review of social and architectural history in North America. There are fine specimens here of nearly all of the major architectural styles, and because of their central role in commerce and the social prominence of their leaders, banks often employed the best, or best-known, design talent.

This is an art show too. Most of the photographs in it were commissioned; most of the 11 photographers do not specialize in architectural work. All obviously were instructed to focus upon the architecture — hence the predominance of unpeopled, early morning views — but otherwise were given creative latitude. The results by and large are satisfyingly expressive, and often surprising.

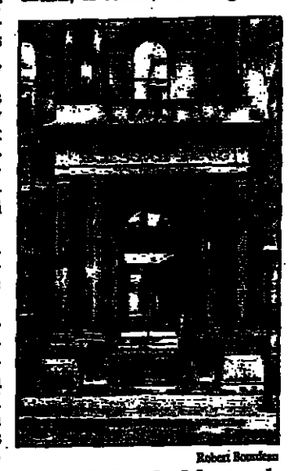
For instance, George Tice's black-and-white photograph of the mid-19th-century Bank of Montreal, its Pantheon-like facade reduced almost to silhouette by the engulfing shadow of a nearby skyscraper, could be read as a morality play on the decline of traditional banking and urban values.

A deep shadow takes up nearly half of the picture surface in Serge Hambourg's color image of the Institution for Savings in Newburyport, Massachusetts, although the effect here is primarily aesthetic — the light is transformative, magical.

David Duchow's view of a branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, a poignant piece of prefab, early-20th-century neoclassicism in Innisfree, Alberta, is with its vast purple sky a succinct, moving essay on the development of a small provincial town, and on the forces that affect the quality of lives lived there.

Although the earliest banks, such as the late-18th-century Bank of South Carolina in Charleston, tended to be residential in scale and impact, it was not long before the bankers demanded and received architectural symbols appropriate to their increasing power and prestige.

One of the initial architectural clients, of course, was the government of the United States, which after an epochal constitutional debate in 1791 chartered the first national bank. It is ironic that Thomas Jefferson, fiercely suspicious of banks, would have such lasting influence their architecture.



Robert Boudreau

Molson's Bank, Montreal.

Though he did not himself design one, Jefferson's belief in adapting classical architecture for public purposes in the New World greatly affected the design of banks.

The exhibition was jointly organized by the Parnassus Foundation and the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, where it was first shown. It will remain on view at the National Building Museum through September, after which it will travel to Montreal, Chicago, Vancouver, Ottawa and Toronto.

The post-Civil War age was a high point for bank architecture. Though designed in a variety of styles, many banks from this period fit comfortably into the pattern of city streets, while still managing to persuade passers-by of their importance.

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Elfin Grace, Steely Wit, Stunning Pottery

By Claire Frankel

LONDON — In the simple, almost clinical whiteness of her London mews house, Lucie Rie, perhaps Britain's greatest living potter, gently watches the burgeoning ceramic scene. At 88, she has a delicate frame, elfin grace and soft voice that provide a perfect, improbable counterpoint for her lively and sometimes steely intelligence and stunning output. Her annual exhibition at Galerie Besson, 15 Royal Arcade, until July 20, has attracted the customary throng of admirers. This month, her work will be the focus of auctions at Bonhams and Christie's, in October at Sotheby's. She is pleased, as she was last summer when the couturier Issey Miyake organized the first show of a non-Asian potter in Japan, but nonchalant. Lucie Rie is an unsentimental professional.

This is probably part of her Viennese training. "I was not so much influenced by the art school," she said, referring to the School of Decorative Arts, "as by a small country museum on the border of Hungary where there are Roman pots in the museum and maybe five Chinese pots that influenced me. My teaching in Vienna was 'look at those beautiful glazes. You will never be able to do that.' It was a great incentive. And I did it" — even though she thought she was not good. Of course it pleased her very much when, in the 1937 Paris Exposition Internationale, the renowned Austrian architect Josef Hoffmann devoted an entire section of the Austrian pavilion to her work. But still, "it did not give me confidence."

She has returned to her native Vienna a few times, especially to see her great architect friend Ernst Plischke, who designed her Vienna apartment in the '30s, but "I like the English much better. They have better minds. Of course there are exceptions but I don't like the Viennese, so it was very easy for me to be happy here. Everybody in London was generous, helpful, charming. When the war was over and people started to visit from Vienna, they told me how they starved, how they were bombed, what a terrible time it was for them. Nobody asked me, 'How was it with you?' It was interesting."

Her wheel is the one she brought from Vienna in 1938, along with a suitcase full of her pots, which she showed to various shop owners. But those were early days for the appreciated ceramic artist, further complicated by the war. "I came here as a finished potter," said Rie, but she was invited by her critic, the master Bernard Leach, to learn the English way of potting. She stayed the week but knew it was impossible. To Leach, whose sturdy, robust work drew on Eastern and British tradition, Rie's thin, elegant shapes and subtle colors were remote, anathema.

FORTUNATELY, in 1946, a talented artist named Hans Coper arrived in London and was directed to the mews-house-cum-licensed-button workshop. Sharing her studio the following year, Coper encouraged Rie to stick to her own methods, her own glazes and forms. "Very soon he made pots," said Rie, who immediately spotted his genius. "He didn't have to learn. He went to an art school two evenings and could throw. He taught me more that I taught him." He made buttons in the morning and pots in the afternoon.

They worked together, existing for years on the proceeds from salad bowls, cups and saucers before sharing many exhibitions: Bonniers, New York, was first in the United States, followed by Minneapolis; then Göteborg, Rotterdam, Arnhem, Hamburg and Düsseldorf, plus a number of British galleries. In 1967, the Arts Council of Great Britain mounted a retrospective exhibition of her work. Leach, by this time a good friend ("he often slept on this sofa," said Rie, pointing to the Plischke-designed beige couch on which she was sitting), wrote in the catalogue preface: "An outstanding quality of Lucie's work is the degree to which it is free from the direct influence of other potters, ancient and modern."

Fourteen years later, the Sainsbury Centre for the Visual Arts, Norwich, and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London followed suit. The same year, 1981, Rie was made a Commander of the British Empire. *In the November 1988 Bonhams auction*, a piece sold for just under £15,000 (about $22,500). Ceramics, without the investment bias and dramatic price escalation of painting and sculpture, had finally entered the major-league art market.

Claire Frankel is an American journalist who lives in London.

Zoe Dominic

Britain's Lucie Rie was chiefly influenced by Roman and Chinese ceramics.

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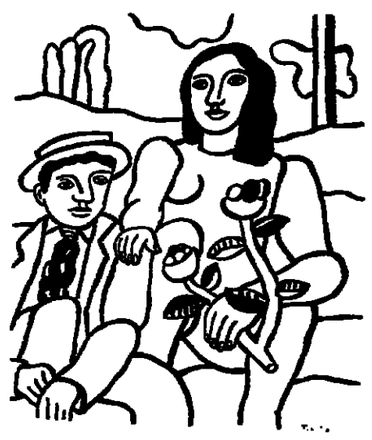

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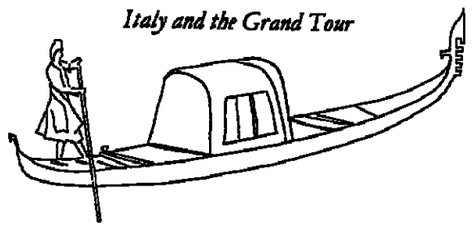

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ART

Some Gifts Can Change a Museum

By John Russell
New York Times Service

ART-WORLD news from London last month concerned Heinz Berggruen, a 75-year-old art dealer who made his career in Paris between 1948 and 1980.

From 1982 to 1988 he kept an apartment in the Carlyle Hotel in New York. Since then, he has lived in Geneva.

And what was the news? That he had agreed to make a five-year loan (renewable by mutual agreement) to the National Gallery in London of 72 paintings and drawings by Paul Cézanne, Georges Seurat, Vincent van Gogh, Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque and Joan Miró.

All were from the private collection that he had been building, trading up and in general perfecting for more than 40 years.

For London, it was a considerable coup. The loans will have a twofold effect on the National Gallery.

They will enormously reinforce its present holdings of Cézanne and Seurat. And they will transform the final phase of its collections by making deep forays into the 20th century. (Those forays will be due above all to the loan of no fewer than 40 Picassos, but the arrival of *two important Mirós* — *one* dated 1924-25 and the other dated 1955 — will introduce an aesthetic not previously represented in the National Gallery.)

In New York, reaction to the Berggruen news was understandably less euphoric than in London.

During his years in New York, Berggruen had given the Metropolitan Museum 90 paintings and drawings by Paul Klee, and for several summers he had lent not only the small version of Seurat's "Les Poseuses" but a noble swath of paintings by Cézanne.

It would have been asking too much of human nature if the Met had not hoped for further gifts.

But it is the collector's right to search for the place in which his collection will be most at home and do most good.

In Berggruen's case, the National Gallery in London seemed to him just right — not least, perhaps, as a result of one or two happy coincidences, like the fact that his painting of a tree-lined path near Chantilly is first cousin to a painting by Cézanne of the same subject that was already in the National Gallery.

The collector searches for the place in which his collection will do most good.

On the day that this critic first heard that the Berggruen loan agreement had been signed, he was walking round the Annenberg Collection, which can be seen through Aug. 5 at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, and is scheduled to move later to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (Aug. 16-Nov. 11) and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (May-October 1991).

As elsewhere (and most recently when the collection was shown at the Philadelphia Museum of Art) the Annenberg "Vase of Roses" by van Gogh was very much admired.

Now that so much has lately been written and said about van Gogh's "Irises," we look with a new intensity at the other flower paintings that, like the "Irises," date from the end of his short life.

The "Vase of Roses" is in the top flight of that particular group, and we may surmise that it was on the evidence of the painting, as much as because of anything else that the doctors had to say, that van Gogh was officially pronounced "cured" three days after he had completed it.

My particular object that morning was to see the painting by Georges Braque that was added not long ago to the Annenberg Collection.

Entitled "The Studio," and painted in 1939, it is the forerunner of Braque's postwar "studio" paintings — a series that has few equals in the 20th century for their mingling of grandeur and subtlety, finesse of touch and complexity of intent. It is their forerunner, and it is also their equal.

Together with Picasso's "Lapin Agile" of 1905, which entered the collection in November 1989, it suggests that the powerful and still expanding sensibility that governs the Annenberg Collection has not yet got set in its ways.

What could be more natural than that that still-expanding sensibility should keep all its options until the right permanent place for the collection had presented itself?

Meanwhile, people are bound to talk, and to speculate.

There is nothing that museums the world over covet quite so much, right now, as a major private collection that is intact, unearmarked, unpromised and unentailed.

Wherever such a collection is known to exist, daydreaming is permitted.

Daydreams can lead to action, moreover. Wherever the final destination of a major collection has not been made known, a museum director is in duty bound to wonder whether it might not be available if not for acquisition at any rate for loan in either the short or the long term.

THAT was the motivation of the Reina Sofia art museum in Madrid when it got quite some way with negotiations for the Berggruen collection to be shown in Madrid this year. Those negotiations fell through. But a loan, whether long or short, can be a wonderful thing.

Rarely has a museum done a better day's job than when the National Gallery of Scotland secured from the Duke of Sutherland the long-term loan of some of the *greatest pictures ever painted.*

Interested visitors to Edinburgh do not forget their first sight of the *three paintings* by Titian — "The Three Ages of Man," "Diana and Actaeon" and "Diana and Calisto" — that are part of the Sutherland loan.

Paintings of this order change the climate of a museum, and it is an ineffective director that does not do everything that he can, short of breaking and entering, to get them.

One of the traditional gambits, in this duet for collector and director, is for a museum to give a private collection a solo showing. Many muhave done this from time to time.

When the exhibition in question serves primarily to validate the collection and, thereby, to increase its value in the market, it is a debatable procedure.

There have also been occasions on which a large collection has been shown en bloc in hopes of getting the four or five first-rate things that it happened to include.

This practice compounds the error, in that the exhibitions that resulted were not only debased but boring.

As against that, there have been exhibitions that justified themselves 100 times over.

The Museum of Modern Art does not normally show private collections. Sidney Janis knew that, and when the Sidney and Harriet Janis Collection was shown there in 1935 he simply said, "By all means take our names off!" and thought no more about it.

The Museum of Modern Art

Seurat's "Les Poseuses," and van Gogh's "Vase of Roses."

What finally emerged, therefore, was not a boost to the collector's ego but a concise survey of European modernism that was way ahead of what could be seen elsewhere.

When the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Pulitzer Jr. was seen at the St. Louis Art Museum and at the Fogg Art Gallery in Cambridge, Massachusetts, it was evident at every turn in the tour that this was high-level autobiography, and that we were privy to a distinguished adventure in which neither vanity nor an eye for financial advantage had played any part.

Nor is it by any means always the case that in showing a private collection museums are motivated by a craving for immediate advantage.

Local pride must be allowed its role. When the Boston Museum of Fine Arts showed the contemporary collections of Graham Gund, it was not a covert form of cadging.

Gund plays an important part in both the artistic and the architectural life of Boston. He collects contemporary art on a scale that few museums can afford.

Nothing would have been more absurd than to impute a base motive, either to him or the museum, if his collection happened to fill out a large number of gaps in the museum's collections.

The Museum of Modern Art

FOR SALE / SOLD

Train Buffs: Three railroad cars from the 1940s and a steam engine are to go on the block June 23 in Paris. One of the items is a dining car that was used on the famed Orient Express run from Paris to Istanbul, and it features a mahogany entry, oak bar and seating for 42 diners. It is being sold complete with the original lamps, coat racks and silverware. The auction is being handled by Maître Cornette de Saint Cyr, and will be held at 4, rue Louis Arnaud, 75015 Paris at 3 P.M.

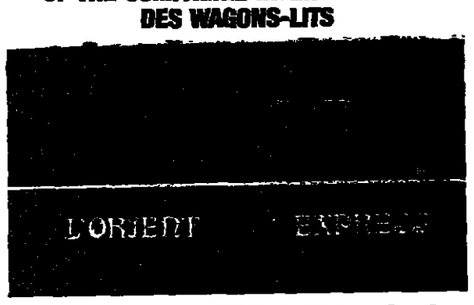
Orders from Patton: A letter from General George S. Patton Jr. describing how he ordered soldiers to attack after they had chosen to retreat sold for $17,600, the highest price ever paid for a typewritten letter sold at auction. "The interesting thing was that the simple statement on my part that they would attack removed the nervous tension," Patton wrote. "It is really amazing what the determination on the part of one man can do to many thousands." It was sold at Herman Darvick Autograph Auctions in New York to a New Jersey collector.

Belushi's briefs: A 1965 Volvo, boxer shorts, and suits, hats and eyeglasses worn in "The Blues Brothers" movie are among a wide assortment of the late comedian John Belushi's possessions that were to go on the auction block Saturday. "We have all kinds of personal memorabilia: clothing, photographs, autographs, artwork, guitars, movie scripts, you name it," said Maron Matz, spokeswoman for Leslie Hindman Auctioneers,

= Paris (France) 1990 =

UNIQUE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

CARRIAGES FROM THE GREAT TRAINS OF 1940 OF THE COMPAGNIE INTERNATIONALE DES WAGONS-LITS



SATURDAY JUNE 23, 1990

AT THE 'FORESTHILL' AT 15.00 P.M.
AQUABOULEVARD DE PARIS – PORTE DE SEVRES

THE RESTAURANT TRAIN 'THE ORIENT EXPRESS' (1939) INCLUDES 4 LOT NUMBERS:

I – **STEAM ENGINE,** 030 T, NUMBER 1777, weight 39 tons, Usine Métallurgiques du Hainaut, Ets. COUILLET, construction year 1923.

II – **WOODEN SLEEPING CAR,** number 3835, weight 60 tons, Ateliers de Nivelles (Belgium), construction year 1939, equipped as **SALOON** for 6 to 18 persons and 2 double couchettes, small office, wine cellar, wardrobe, toilet, fully furnished, decorator Morisson, a large number of objects from 1920 to 1925.

III – **BAR-RESTAURANT CAR** WL 4217, weight 60 tons, length 23,45 m, width 2,85 m, height 4,21 m Ateliers de Nivelles (Belgium), construction year 1940 consisting: **BAR ENTRANCE** with oak and tin bar, fully furnished. Large number of objects from 1920 to 1930 (steam engine registration plates, register 'FLAMAN', telephone of mahogany, logotypes, etc; **OFFICE** with telephone system, hifi equipment, ice boxes and wardrobe; **RESTAURANT ROOM,** number of seats 44, decorations from 1920 to 1925 (lamps, vases, etc.) Silver-plated metal from Maisons 'ERCUIS' and GHRISTOFLE, glassware 'LUMINARC', vessels, style 1900 made by Pillivuyt, covers 1888/1928. Logotypes C.I.W.L.T. of gold-plated bronze.

IV – **KITCHEN CAR** B5Dd, weight 45 tons, part luggage part passengers, 1923, voltage 24, 220, 380, equipped for 120 covers per day. Totally equipped with gas, electricity, heated table, refrigerator, micro-wave oven, electrical boiler, etc.

Viewing: Saturdays and Mondays from 11.00 a.m. to 19.00 p.m. by appointment at **RESTAURANT 'ORIENT EXPRESS',** telephone nr. 45572627.
The day before the auction sale from 11.00 a.m. all day long. On the day of sale from 08.00 a.m. to 13.00 p.m.

Address: 4, Avenue de la Porte de Sèvres – Paris, near the Héliport, Boulevard Périphérique – exit Porte de Sèvres.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13 1990 at 9 p.m.
MODERN PAINTINGS

On view: Saturday, June 9, Sunday, June 10, Monday, June 11, Tuesday, June 12, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday, June 13, 1990 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Information during exhibitions and sale in Geneva (Switzerland). Call Marc-Arthur KOHN - Tel.: (41) (22) 731 26 45 - 731 93 09 - 731 67 85

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RENOIR
ROUAULT
UTRILLO
VALTAT

F. LEGER (1881-1955) "Modèle au dans l'atelier" (1912-1913) Gouach, 22.5 x 16.2 cm. Certificate of M. Georges Bauquier, Director of the Fernand Leger National Museum at Biot.

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auction sales
IN FRANCE
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DROUOT RICHELIEU
9, Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 20.

Monday, June 11
Room 11 at 2:30 p.m. SOUND, ART AND MUSIC - Me CHOCHON, ALLARDI 15, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 70 72 51. Fax: (1) 48 00 96 54.

Saturday, June 16
Rooms 1 and 7 at 2:30 p.m. IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS by Boudin, Buffet, Chagall, Kisling, Leger, Marquet, Masson, Modigliani, Lebasque, Moore, Ogniss, Picasso, Renoir, Steinlen, Utrillo, Vlaminck, Vuillard - Me LOUDMER. 45, rue Lafayette, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 78 89 89. Fax: (1) 48 78 91 00.

Monday, June 18
Room 14 at 2:30 p.m. COLLECTIONS, FRANCE 1960-70 MINIMAL AND CONCEPTUAL SUPPORT SURFACE ART, ABSTRACT ART, NARRATIVE FIGURATION, THE 70's & 80's - Alberola, C. André, Blais, Cane, César, Combas, D. Judd, Kosuth, Lüpertz, Lüthi, Mangold, Palermo, Penck, Raynaud, Smithson. Me Catherine CHARBONNEAUX, 134, rue du Fg-St-Honoré, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 43 59 66 56. Fax: (1) 42 56 52 57.

DROUOT MONTAIGNE
15, Avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris - Tel.: 48.00.20.80.

Wednesday, June 20
At 9 p.m. *IMPORTANT MODERN & CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS, CONTEMPORARY SCULPTURES,* 14 works by HANS HARTUNG. Me JUTHEAU, 15, rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 00 95 22. Fax: (1) 48 00 00 23.

Monday, July 2
At 8 p.m. MODERN & CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS - Alechinsky, Buffet, Cailleboue, Combas, Dominguez, Lebasque, Marquet, Matin. SCULPTURE by RODIN "Le Penseur". Mes MILLON-ROBERT, 19, rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 00 99 44. Fax: (1) 48 00 94 58.

Saturday, June 16 & Sunday, June 17
SAINT-EXUPERY, *Art and Aviation at the Aéro-Club de France, 6, rue Galilée, 75016 Paris.* Contact: Mes NERET-MINET, COUTAU-BEGARIE. Tel.: (1) 40 13 07 79.

PARIS AREA

Thursday, June 14
ESPACE TOFFOLI, 12, rue du Cadran, 94220 Charenton-le-Pont.
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95880 ENGHIEN - FRANCE

Thursday, June 21
At 9 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES by Adami, Boudin, Boudille, Cassin, Dubuffet, Ernst, Fautrier, Giacometti, Jawlensky, Lam, Léger, Magritte, Marquet, Millares, Miro, Poliakoff, Rodin, Rouault, de Staël, Utrillo, Van Dongen, Vieira da Silva, Vlaminck... On view: In Enghien, France, June 20, 9 p.m. to 11 p.m., June 21, 10 a.m. to 12 noon & 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Catalogue on request at the auctioneer's office: 200 FF. Me CHAMPIN, LOMBRAIL, GAUTIER, 2, rue du Docteur-Lancy. Tel.: 33 (1) 34 12 69 16. Fax: 33 (1) 34 12 89 64.

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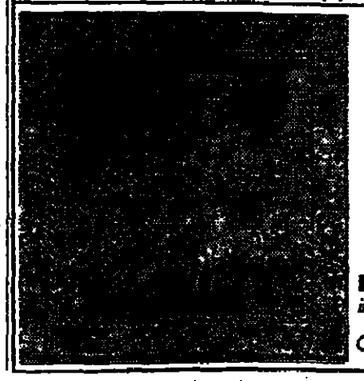

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NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
[illegible]										

(Continued on page 17)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

BenetonGp, BestBuy, CCX Corp pf, CompSoup, ConAgra s, Grace, Hanson, HowellCp, Lawtint, Loctite, MBIA, Mapco, NuvCMMO n, PioneerEl, RLI Corp, RPC Eng, SterlSft pf, StorageTch n, Tri Cont, Varity, WCNA

NEW LOWS 13

viAmdura, BattleMt, CollinAme, ComwMtg, Digi REIT, DimeSvNY, EmergGer n, FranceGth, viGen Devl, GrnMtPwr, IllPw adj pf, Kellwood, SunDist

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 7

AT&E Cp, CrownCt s, FirstFedAm, Jaclyn, KentElec, Laserind, MissionWst, Sbarro s, WstDigitl

NEW LOWS 12

Andal, BSN, BombPly, CharlotGp, ChilesOffsh, Conston, DickensnB a, viEAL 312pf, Hitcrelnt, NumacOil, RogosBrad, Technitrl

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Herald Tribune (International Herald Tribune)

BUSINESS / FINANCE

ECONOMIC SCENE

How U.S. Trade Accord Could Help the Soviets

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The trade agreement signed by President George Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev at the Washington summit meeting still has high hurdles to clear before it takes effect. Foremost among these is the Congressional requirement that to achieve most-favored-nation tariff status from the United States, countries must grant liberal emigration rights to their citizens.

Mr. Gorbachev has liberalized emigration policy for Soviet Jews. But Mr. Bush, although he signed the agreement granting most-favored trade status to the Soviet Union last week, said he would not submit the agreement to the Senate for ratification until the Soviet legislature, the Supreme Soviet, enacts a satisfactory emigration law.

> The pact has high hurdles to clear before it takes effect.

Although he has not required codification of immigration rights from China and other Eastern European countries to gain most-favored-nation status, Mr. Bush apparently wants a law from the Soviets to insure against on-again, off-again swings in exit rights for Soviet Jews, as occurred under previous Soviet leaders.

Indeed, during the summit talks, Mr. Gorbachev raised anxieties that he might do the same, warning that he might withdraw exit permission from Soviet Jews if Israel settled many of them on the West Bank, which he regards as Arab territory. Soviet officials later said that Mr. Gorbachev had not threatened to restrict Jewish emigration in response to Arab pressures.

The Soviets have, in fact, been working on a new emigration law, and a draft was given to Jonathan J. Halperin, president of FYI Information Resources, an American company specializing in analyses of Soviet affairs, by a Soviet official.

The law establishes "the right to exit from and enter the U.S.S.R." but states various reasons why a Soviet citizen "can temporarily be denied the possibility to go abroad." These include "reasons affecting state security of the U.S.S.R. — until the circumstances constituting an impediment for his going abroad cease to exist."

AN EVEN BROADER clause in the draft law provided that a Soviet citizen may not be allowed to leave when the refusal "is dictated by the need to protect public order, health and morality of the population — until the circumstances constituting impediment to exit the country cease to exist."

But that clause has apparently been deleted from the latest draft of the law. Heated debates over the draft law took place in Moscow during the weeks before the Washington summit meeting, but no action is expected until the fall.

How important is it for the Soviet Union to pass a law that will satisfy Mr. Bush and Congress and earn them most-favored-nation treatment from the United States?

Soviet officials visiting the United States last week said the trade status is extremely important "psychologically" and "symbolically," but not urgent economically in the short run because of the relatively low level of Soviet-American trade and the limited export potential of the staggering Soviet economy.

Mr. Bush signed the agreement on most-favored treatment to demonstrate good will and the prospect of future benefits. And most-favored trade should, in the longer run, in fact mean big benefits for the Soviet Union in money terms. Its exports are currently hampered by the tariff rates set by the highly protectionist Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1929.

For instance, tariffs on various Soviet textile fabrics now range from 40 percent to 83.5 percent; these would fall to a range of 3.4 percent to 16 percent. Duties on chess sets, now 35 percent, would drop to 3.5 percent. On average, duties on Soviet goods would fall to 5 percent from 40 percent.

Most-favored-nation tariffs would make the Soviet Union a far more attractive place for many American companies to locate

See SOVIET, Page 17

Disputes Hit Talks On Trade

Japan-U.S. Pact Faces Delay

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Talks between Japan and the United States to conclude a trade agreement before the Houston economic summit in July are threatened with being derailed by a struggle within the Japanese government and resistance to U.S. demands for more specific commitments, people involved in both sides said Friday.

Japanese and U.S. negotiators warned that failure to meet the summit deadline, a possibility mentioned seriously for the first time Friday, could have high political costs. It could sour relations between the two countries just as they were warming and might trigger a new round of protectionist U.S. legislation.

An American official involved in the discussions described them as "close to a crisis," while Taizo Watanabe, the Foreign Ministry's chief spokesman, complained that American demands "are rather embarrassing to us."

There are several issues separating the two countries, but the key sticking point is a U.S. demand that Japan commit itself to spending a fixed percentage of gross national product on public investment in Japan, on such projects as bridges, roads, sewage plants and housing.

The U.S. aim is to narrow the gap between Japanese savings and investment. Many economists maintain this would reduce the country's trade surplus.

Japan spent the equivalent of 6.7 percent of GNP on public investment last year; the Americans are demanding a minimum of 9 percent, which the Japanese Finance Ministry is refusing, negotiators said.

One Japanese official said there is a fear of being held to a fixed percentage in an uncertain economic climate. But another said part of the reluctance stems from rivalries between the Finance Ministry and other ministries that would benefit from a new flood of domestic spending.

The impasse comes in talks designed to remove what are believed to be structural barriers underlying the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan — $49 billion last year.

On April 5, the two sides produced an interim report that seemed to have resolved most of the basic issues by making Japanese business practices fairer to foreigners. The final report, for what is known as the Structural Impediments Initiative, was expected to be concluded in a meeting on June 25 and 26 in Tokyo.

The Trump Question Now: Was He Ever That Clever?

By Robert J. McCartney and Kathleen Day
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Can it really be true that Donald J. Trump, a man whose signature alone was enough to get him a $135 million loan from the nation's largest bank, can't pay his bills?

Mr. Trump's current cash crunch, which has forced him into marathon negotiations with bankers over how to manage an estimated $3 billion debt, has revealed the business shortcomings of a tycoon who may have been better at promoting himself than at mastering the arts of pricing property and controlling costs, according to bankers and industry analysts.

It has also focused attention on Mr. Trump's lenders and Wall Street backers, who admit in hindsight they may have allowed their celebrated customer to trade more on his name than on the profits he was likely to produce.

Mr. Trump earned his early reputation the old-fashioned way, with a string of financial successes such as the development of the Grand Hyatt hotel, near Grand Central Station, and Trump Tower on Fifth Avenue. Both New York City hotels are still moneymakers.

But as his reputation grew, and with it his appetite to feed the publicity machine, Mr. Trump borrowed huge sums of money to take on increasingly expensive and daring projects. In the early 1980s he purchased a 76-acre (30-hectare) tract on Manhattan's Upper West Side on which he hoped to build a new urban village, including the world's tallest building, despite the likelihood that the project would face strong local opposition.

Earlier this year, he opened the giant, opulent Taj Mahal casino in Atlantic City, right down the boardwalk from two other Trump casinos, despite plenty of evidence that the market was stagnant.

"If you don't have an ego that you have to keep feeding, you don't just keep buying everything big that's in sight," said Abraham Wallach, senior vice president of First Capital Management Ltd., a New York-based real estate firm. "We see the same properties he does. We could have bought the Plaza Hotel. We thought it was too expensive."

Mr. Trump has declined this week to talk about his troubles. While he has won much praise for his $50 million renovation of New York's Plaza Hotel, many in the hotel industry were surprised by the $390 million he paid for the landmark two years ago. According to industry estimates, Mr. Trump's debt payments on the Plaza currently exceed its earnings by about $20 million a year. On today's market, they estimate, Mr. Trump would be lucky to get back what he put into the hotel, and could lose as much as $100 million.

In recent years, business analysts say Mr. Trump's portfolio has come to include other assets that have proven to be less than solid earners, at least so far. And in private, the bankers and bondholders who loaned Mr. Trump his billions are now asking themselves whether they were too ready to accept the illusion of invincibility Mr. Trump created for himself with the help of his mansions, his yacht and the other highly publicized trappings of a rich lifestyle.

While Mr. Trump's name was magic on his way up, it may turn out to be something of a curse now that his empire is beginning to show signs of unraveling. When he was in a buying mode, word that Mr. Trump was in the market for land or casinos or an airline by itself could boost prices.

Now that he may be forced to sell into a market that is already soft, news of Mr. Trump's distress could send prices down further, according to real estate executives and other dealmakers.

"This is terrible for New York," said Phil Pilevsky, a major New York developer. "If something happens to Donald Trump, it will put a damper on development around the city." Mr. Pilevsky said he has been talking to many of the major banks and they are in "a frenzy over Trump," making it harder for all developers to borrow money.

Whether because he paid too much for his prop-

See TRUMP, Page 17

Lisbon Aligns Economy for EC Integration

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — The government unveiled plans Friday to slash Portugal's deficit and lower inflation in moves apparently linked to the planned entry of its currency into the European Community's Exchange Rate Mechanism.

A statement Wednesday by Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva that Portugal would soon join the currency mechanism prompted a burst of speculative buying of escudos on world markets.

Financial analysts said Friday that the Bank of Portugal had intervened to contain a rise in the value of the currency as a result of the speculation.

Economists have warned that the large public-sector deficit has overheated the economy, boosting inflation and damaging Portugal's chances of fulfilling EC plans for monetary integration.

Finance Minister Miguel Beleza said in a statement that an economic adjustment plan would cut current public-sector spending and possibly raise some tax rates on purchases.

Mr. Beleza said the program unveiled Friday aims to halve the public-sector deficit in five years, to 3.5 percent of the gross domestic product, and trim inflation to below 5 percent.

According to government forecasts, Portugal's 1990 deficit will total about $4.1 billion. Inflation registered 12.9 percent on an annualized basis in April, about double the EC average.

Mr. Beleza also restated Portugal's commitment to place the escudo in the Exchange Rate Mechanism, but said it would have to be handled cautiously.

This week's speculation in the escudo began after Mr. Cavaco Silva's remarks on Wednesday, and has involved the purchase of escudos worth some $500 million in London, Madrid and New York.

The Exchange Rate Mechanism fixes nine EC currencies at a set rate against the European Currency Unit and permits them to fluctuate within fixed limits on either side of that rate. Portugal, Greece and Britain are the only EC nations outside the mechanism.

Traders said that the first wave of investment in escudos this week was carried out by Scandinavian banks, followed by West German and British banks.

The Lisbon daily Diario Economico said on Friday that during the previous 24 hours, $250 million had flowed into escudos in London.

Observers said that while the recent wave of buying might have been based on a mistaken understanding of what had been said about Portugal's monetary plan, the escudo could jump in value each time the question of EMS membership was mentioned.

(AP, AFP)

U.S. Quest for High-Speed Data Network

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Science Foundation announced Friday that a group of leading U.S. communications and computer companies, universities and laboratories and government agencies will develop a high-speed network that would transmit computer data at speeds almost 700 times faster than possible over existing networks.

This would be the first comprehensive attempt in the United States to advance the critical technological area of computer networks and is being called an important model for cooperation between business and government.

The widespread support for the computer-network project stands in sharp contrast to the reception received by other recent cooperative projects in high technology, like the effort to finance research in high-definition television and the joint venture, known as U.S. Memories, that was intended to strengthen the United States in the semiconductor business.

In Japan, the government and large corporations have already begun work on high-speed computer networks, known as data highways, that enable the transmission of the equivalent of about 160 hefty novels every second, compared with only about one novel every four seconds in even the fastest networks today.

By conveying so much data so quickly, on the same optical-fiber cables used by some long-distance telephone carriers, high-speed computer networks hold the promise of many new scientific and commercial uses that could be available by the middle of this decade.

These include the ability to transmit to and receive data from a hybrid of television and computer. The new device would have a picture and sound of movie-like quality and the capacity to allow the viewer to manipulate the images and data displayed on the screen and instantaneously exchange the information with other users.

Other potential uses that could evolve from the project include three-dimensional medical imaging that would allow doctors thousands of miles apart to analyze lifelike, high-resolution images; far more accurate understanding and prediction of weather and climate, because of the ability to link the power of supercomputers around the United States; and multimedia teleconferencing.

The data network is being initiated with $15 million from the National Science Foundation and from a Pentagon agency that has financed research in basic technology.

But more than $100 million will come from companies, including International Business Machines Corp. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co., during the three-year project, executives at the foundation said.

The venture "marks an important step forward," said Robert B. Reich, a Harvard University economist. "There are a host of technological areas in which the United States is falling behind to which this model might be directly applicable if it means developing skills and insights in new technological areas."

The computer-network project will draw together dozens of corporations and universities, including IBM, AT&T, MCI Communications Corp., the regional Bell telecommunications companies and universities including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Pennsylvania, the California Institute of Technology and the University of California at Berkeley.

The project is the brainchild of Robert E. Kahn, a pioneer of the first U.S. computer-network experiment, called Arpanet, and David J. Farber, a computer scientist at the University of Pennsylvania.

Pöhl Advises Eastern Europe Against ECU

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, advised East European nations Friday to concentrate on hardening their own currencies rather than turning to parallel units like the European Currency Unit.

"The best advice is to work at making your own currency as hard as possible so that it can become convertible," he said in a speech.

Mr. Pöhl noted that many Latin American countries have long used the dollar as a parallel currency and said that some East European countries might find a model in Sweden's practice of tailor-making a basket of other currencies to which it aligns its own.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

June 8

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9855	3.316	1.1251	0.3339	0.1532 *	—	5.472 *	1.3104	1.344 *	1.6285	1.810 *
Brussels	34.8225	58.7425	20.566	6.1005	2.798 *	18.279	—	24.891	22.24	29.66	0.3322 *
Frankfurt	1.6941	2.856	—	0.2968	0.1361 *	0.8888	4.863 *	1.1778	1.105 *	1.4403	1.615 *
London (a)	1.6825	—	2.8558	9.6155	2,094.50	3.211	58.685	2.4385	257.995	1.9745	176.92
Madrid	104.58	176.84	61.954	18.283	8.425 *	55.037	3.0185	72.57	68.45 *	89.14	—
Milan	1,245.20	2,100.10	735.10	218.170	—	653.40	35.744	868.70	N.A.	1,058.88	N.A.
New York (b)	—	1.6845 a	1.6890	5.7155	1,240.25	1.9090	34.825	1.4495	151.675	1.1738	105.80
Paris	5.7085	9.625	3.3896	—	0.4584 *	2.9945	0.1638	3.946	3.7264 *	4.86	5.4405 *
Tokyo	152.60	257.24	90.14	26.74	0.1228	80.15	4.3851	105.86	—	130.38	N.A.
Toronto	1.1738	1.9773	0.6915	0.2054	0.9409 *	0.6148	3.362 *	0.8085	0.765 *	—	1.113 *
Zurich	1.4485	2.4371	0.8544	0.2536	0.1162 *	0.76	4.159 *	—	0.9452 *	1.2344	1.3789 *
1 ECU	1.2132	0.7198	2.0657	6.9253	1,511.22	2.3326	42.2783	1.756	185.94	1.4249	127.208
1 SDR	1.3102	0.7774	2.2198	7.4795	1,631.77	2.4967	45.652	1.8946	200.888	1.5314	137.548

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5890.2	Greek drac.	165.50	Mex. peso	2838.01	S. Afr. rand	2.6625
Austral. $	1.2962	Hong Kong $	7.7785	N. Zealand $	1.7227	Soviet ruble*	0.602
Austr. schil.	11.88	Indian rupee	17.452	Norw. krone	6.506	Swed. krona	6.118
Brazil cruz.	54.66	Indo. rupiah	1826.02	Phil. peso	22.73	Taiwan $	27.10
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6309	Port. escudo	148.55	Thai baht	25.76
Danish krone	6.452	Israeli shek.	1.96	Saudi riyal	3.749	Turkish lira	2572.00
Egypt. pound	2.6783	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2918	Sing. $	1.849	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.9655	Malay. ring.	2.7065	S. Kor. won	714.60	Venez. boliv.	47.50

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6748	1.6653	1.6567	Canadian dollar	1.1695	1.1751	1.1838
Japanese yen	153.28	153.15	153.02	Swiss franc	1.4459	1.4450	1.4446
Deutsche mark	1.6957	1.6956	1.6954				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 8

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 1/8-8 1/4	7 13/16-8 1/16	8 7/8-9	14 15/16-15	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/16-7 3/16	10-10 1/8	8 [illegible]
2 months	8 3/16-8 5/16	8-8 1/8	8 7/8-9	14 15/16-15	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 1/4-7 3/8	10 1/8-10 1/4	8 3/4
3 months	8 3/16-8 5/16	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 15/16-9 1/16	14 15/16-15 1/16	9 7/8-10	7 1/4-7 3/8	10 3/16-10 5/16	8 7/8
6 months	8 5/16-8 7/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	8 7/8-8 7/8	14 15/16-15 1/16	10 1/8-10 1/4	7 3/8-7 1/2	10 5/16-10 7/16	8 [illegible]
1 year	8 7/16-8 9/16	8 3/4-8 7/8	8 15/16-9 1/16	14 7/8-15	10 1/4-10 3/8	7 3/8-7 1/2	10 3/8-10 1/2	9 [illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

June 8

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 3/16	8¼
Com. paper 90-179 days	7.87	7.87
3-month Treasury bills	7.87	7.88
6-month Treasury bills	7.62	7.58
1-year Treasury bills	7½	7.47
30-year Treasury bond	8.45	8.43
2-month CD's	7.80	7.45
3-month CD's	7.80	7.45
Japan		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	7¼	7 3/16
2-month interbank	7 9/32	7¼
3-month interbank	7 9/32	7¼
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.85	7.85
1-month interbank	8.00	8.00
3-month interbank	8.30	8.30
6-month interbank	8.55	8.55
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 11/16	14¾
2-month interbank	15 1/16	15 3/32
3-month interbank	15 1/8	15 3/32
France		
Intervention rate	9½	9½
Call money	9¾	9¾
1-month interbank	9¾	9¾
3-month interbank	9 15/16	9⅞
6-month interbank	10 5/16	10 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

June 8

1 month	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
2 months	8 3/16 - 8 5/16
3 months	8¼ - 8⅜
6 months	8 5/16 - 8 7/16
1 year	8 7/16 - 8 9/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

June 8

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.24
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.099
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

June 8

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	353.65	354.05	+0.30
Luxembourg	354.05	—	+0.30
Paris (12.5 kilo)	354.69	354.97	+1.36
Zurich	354.00	353.75	+0.50
London	353.60	353.50	+0.70
New York	—	355.55	+1.25

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Braving the African Business Climate

By Michael A. Hiltzik
Los Angeles Times Service

LOME, Togo — Here's a case study that won't make the curriculum at Harvard Business School:

A novice executive at a foreign-owned factory here arrived to find his 200 workers lined up outside the gates, refusing to go in. It seems a witch doctor had cast a spell on the grounds by cutting off a chicken head and spraying its blood around the entrance.

The executive put through a panicky call to John Moore, an American who had been running a neighboring steel fabricating plant for six years.

"Well, I didn't have much practical experience, but I told him he had to get another witch doctor to cast a stronger spell," Mr. Moore recalls. "Luckily, one of my drivers had a relative who was one, and that's what we did."

Not all the advice Mr. Moore offers expatriate businessmen coming to Africa is quite so *outré*. But being a Westerner in the virtually unique position of owning and managing an entirely local enterprise — rather than an African subsidiary of a large multinational — gives the 51-year-old Mr. Moore an unrivaled feel for how to function in what must be one of the most difficult and unusual business climates in the world.

It's not only the vast, often hostile, bureaucracies and almost complete absence of modern infrastructure in sub-Saharan Africa that make business tough. Labor is cheap, but energy is expensive. The currencies are either close to worthless or, like the French-subsidized CFA franc that is legal tender in Togo and 12 other African countries, so overvalued that you cannot hold too much cash, lest you lose a bundle if and when it is officially devalued.

The market is minuscule; a World Bank estimate last year found that the gross national products of all 42 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, taken together, were roughly equal to that of Belgium. That makes much of the strain of establishing business in Africa seem less than worthwhile.

With the 1980s considered a lost decade in terms of the continent's economic development, and with the example of Eastern Europe before it, many governments here are starting to open their doors to the kind of private foreign investors they spent the last 30 years cursing as greedy exploiters.

They should not be surprised if there is no flood of interested parties, despite the proliferation of Western-style investment codes guaranteeing protection from nationalization and the right to send 100 percent of their local profits back home.

Many Western businessmen consider Africa politically hostile, and with good reason. Even countries with a professed goal of attracting new investors still pay lip service to the old political credos. Just last April, for instance, President Jerry J. Rawlings of Ghana — a country that has been held up by the World Bank as a model of progressive economic policy — stunned a meeting of potential foreign investors by launching an attack on capitalist exploitation.

> 'Africa didn't invent it. The rest of the world, in my opinion, is just as corrupt.'
> John Moore, an American who runs a steel mill in Togo.

For all that, Mr. Moore argues that much of Africa's sour image is unearned. Take corruption: "I tell people that Africa didn't invent it. The rest of the world, in my opinion, is just as corrupt." Here, at least, it's understandable. "In Benin, the civil service hasn't been paid in four or five months. Of course they're going to ask you for a little 'contribution.'"

Mr. Moore moved to Togo in 1983 to lease a steel mill the government was trying to divest. Since then he has expanded by picking up steel fabricating plants in nearby Ivory Coast and Benin. He is among the first applicants for space in Togo's latest economic initiative, a free-trade zone where he hopes to assemble steel pylons and manufacture wire, all for export duty free. Last year the three-country group made sales of about $15 million, and Mr. Moore is hoping to raise that to $20 million this year and to $35 million in 1991.

Meanwhile he spends a lot of time helping the Togolese promote their country as the best place in West Africa for foreigners to do business — its military government notwithstanding.

Mr. Moore's experience makes him think the free-trade zone idea has been oversold as an economic panacea. Some Togolese officials are predicting it will bring in 15,000 new jobs, a wildly optimistic figure given the fact, among others, that Togo's zone is one of four being proposed for the West African coast alone.

"These sorts of initiatives become the flavor of the month," he says.

Why not? The risks of doing business, including political instability, economic calamity and distance from decent markets, mean that an investor requires as much as a 25 percent return on invested capital. That's a level that not even Mr. Moore has reached. His firm, STS (for Société Togolaise de Sidérurgie), makes about 14 percent, he says, although he takes a lot more out in management fees.

Another problem is staff. Start with the African work force. "The African worker, if properly motivated, is very good," he says. The tremendous underemployment in most African countries, coupled with the size of the extended families each employed person must support, means that workers will respond eagerly to incentives. Sometimes too eagerly: To meet production targets they also tend to take unnecessary risks, Mr. Moore says. At his Lomé rolling mill he has installed a production incentive, but the rule is that any accident on the line will wipe out the entire bonus for that shift.

Expatriate help is hard to recruit. "I'm constantly looking for new people," he says. "The best and the brightest don't want to move to Africa. So you get retreads just short of retirement or green kids."

Like so many expatriates one meets in remote corners of Africa, Mr. Moore's resumé is what one might charitably call picaresque. He was born in India to American parents and educated in Britain and at the University of Virginia. There was a stint in the army before he took a job with a Swiss banking group and resigned to start a company to build hospitals in the Middle East.

After that he did some publishing in South America, running a magazine that was later partially sold to the French publishers Hachette. In the late 1970s his father, in the steel business, got him involved in a steel plant in Panama; when General Manuel A. Noriega began his rise there, Mr. Moore left.

One advantage of all of this travel, Mr. Moore maintains, is a good feel for what goes on in places outside the mainstream of Western business.

For instance, there is bribery. As much as Mr. Moore contends it's a worldwide problem, he does take steps to deflect it.

"The minute you start paying you're a marked man," he says. His alternative: "We build up IOUs," he says. "If an official's got a sick kid and he needs to fly him out of the country, I might come up with an air ticket. If he happens to be head of customs, that's good luck for me. But I never do it as a tie-in for something I want. I'd rather give it to him ahead of time."

DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD
INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND

Registered office: 2535 Luxembourg
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
R. C. S. Luxembourg B 24597

Notice is hereby given that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND will be held at the registered office of the company on June 29, 1990 at 3:30 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Approval of the report of the Board of Directors and the report of the Auditor.
2. Approval of the account as at March 31, 1990.
3. Payment of a dividend
4. Discharge to the outgoing Directors in respect of the carrying out of their duties for the year ended March 31, 1990.
5. Re-election of the Directors for a new statutory term.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require no quorum and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

On behalf of the company,

BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.
20, Boulevard Emmanuel-Servais,
2535 Luxembourg

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
Manila, Philippines

BUILDING INSURANCE

The Asian Development Bank, a multilateral development finance institution, is inviting expressions of interest from brokers in connection with the procurement of insurance coverage for its new Headquarters Building in Manila which is expected to be completed soon.

In order to be considered, the broker must be a national from a member country of the Bank and must have been in operation for at least ten years. In addition, the broker (or its principal) must have insured at least three buildings, each worth more than $60 million, during the past ten years. Interested brokers should certify to the foregoing qualifications and also provide the following information: (i) volume of total premiums for each of the past five years; (ii) its rating by any recognized insurance rating agency; and (iii) international affiliations.

The Bank reserves the right to request proposals from only a few of the interested brokers who meet the minimum requirements. The Bank will contact the selected brokers at a later date.

Interested brokers may send their replies to Compensation and Benefits Division, Asian Development Bank, by mail to PO Box 789, 1099 Manila, Philippines or by facsimile to (632) 741 7961 on or before 24 June 1990.

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Fall Sharply In Program Selling

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed sharply lower Friday in light trading, as profit taking and computerized program selling sent the New York Stock Exchange to a fourth straight loss and its biggest drop since February.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which eased 14.32 points

N.Y. Stocks

Thursday, tumbled 34.95 to 2,862.38. The index has not posted a gain since Monday and registered its sharpest loss since falling 38.74 on Feb. 20.

Among broad market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 2.16 to 196.05 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index sank 4.44 to 358.71. The price of an average share lost 39 cents.

Declines led advances by about a 5-2 margin. Big Board volume totaled about 142.6 million shares, down from 160.4 million traded Thursday.

Waves of profit-taking after the market hit an all-time high on Monday, and bouts of program selling — used to profit on price differences between stocks and stock index futures — sent prices tumbling, analysts said.

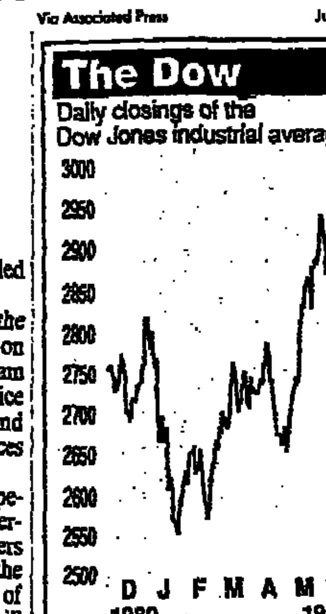
Analysts said stocks were especially vulnerable to the computerized selling, since many players were on the sidelines before the weekend and next week's spate of U.S. economic data. That data will include the producer price index and consumer price index, both indicators of inflation.

On the whole, though, market observers were not especially troubled by the market's performance.

On the NYSE trading floor, Pacific Gas & Electric was most active, unchanged at 23¼.

Philip Morris followed, down ⅝ at 44¼. Genentech was third, up ½ to 26¾.

Via Associated Press June 8



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Bowatr	36461	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+⅜
PacGE	25493	23½	23⅛	23¼	
PhilMr s	19361	44⅞	43⅝	44¼	—⅝
Genetch	19051	27⅛	26½	26¾	+½
EKodak	15161	43⅜	41⅝	42	—½
Upjohn	15071	42¼	40⅝	41½	+¼
IBM	14313	120⅝	118⅝	118¾	—1⅞
NewsCp	13912	17¾	16⅝	17½	+¾
CocaCl s	12939	45	44	44¼	—½
GenEl	12130	69½	68⅝	68½	—⅜
Baxter	11656	24	23½	23⅞	+⅛
WalMrt	11436	60⅜	58⅝	59⅝	—1⅛
Gap	11309	57¾	54½	56⅛	—2⅜
Maytag	10894	19	17	19	+2
AlexAlx	10835	27⅝	26½	26⅝	—1½

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT In	4173	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
WDigitl	5715	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	+½
FruitL	4001	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—½
AT&E	3349	25⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+⅝
Dk Nk wt	3052	8⅛	7⅝	8	+½
SNk 193wt	2417	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
SNk 193wt	2362	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
GiantFd	1860	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	+¼
Amdhl	1622	15½	15	15	—½
Chiles n	1501	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
Hilhav n	1472	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	
EchoBy	1388	12⅞	12½	12⅞	—¼
InstSy	1331	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
DowC rt	1291	11	10⅞	11	
BT Nk wt	1235	17	15⅝	17	+1⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	457	638
Declined	1012	852
Unchanged	520	528
Total Issues	1989	2018
New Highs	21	34
New Lows	13	12

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	215	260
Declined	300	281
Unchanged	280	275
Total Issues	795	816
New Highs	9	14
New Lows	12	14

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	758	957
Declined	1,085	989
Unchanged	2,459	2,355
Total Issues	4,302	4,301

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2897.57	2908.58	2850.73	2862.38	— 34.95
Trans	1208.03	1213.87	1193.98	1201.28	— 7.30
Util	213.47	214.54	211.30	212.46	— 1.45
Comp	1055.03	1059.54	1040.47	1045.51	— 9.95

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	423.10	416.08	417.43	—5.30
Transp.	291.12	286.73	287.89	—2.27
Utilities	146.89	144.30	144.61	—1.27
Finance	30.98	30.44	30.48	—0.48
SP 500	363.49	357.68	358.71	—4.44
SP 100	344.74	339.17	339.85	—4.45

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	197.91	195.68	196.05	—2.16
Industrials	242.52	239.84	240.21	—2.74
Transp.	181.53	180.00	180.57	—1.03
Utilities	95.13	94.23	94.30	—0.87
Finance	151.98	150.36	150.39	—1.76

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	460.87	—3.22	438.70	453.65
Industrials	487.28	—3.26	462.14	444.35
Finance	466.75	—0.70	449.43	525.36
Insurance	571.79	—2.40	487.85	508.26
Utilities	659.65	—9.68	613.10	728.15
Banks	354.94	—1.53	347.73	478.31
Transp.	488.78	—8.22	475.26	427.61

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
363.60	361.05	361.17	—2.40

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.85	—0.07
Utilities	91.96	+0.01
Industrials	89.75	—0.15

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	142,400,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	193,347,590
Amex 4 p.m. volume	10,790,000
Amex prev. cons. close	11,480,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	106,410,800
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	151,044,000
NYSE volume up	27,960,300
NYSE volume down	95,016,000
Amex volume up	3,883,700
Amex volume down	2,642,300
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
June 7	432,024	725,762	68,524
June 6	543,248	701,327	5,535
June 5	842,299	870,001	3,553
June 4	494,731	604,814	61,506
June 1	338,802	565,745	60,436

*Included in the sales figures

Dollar Inches Higher In Cautious Session

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly higher against other major currencies on Friday, after a day of cautious trading in which its movements were confined to narrow bands.

Traders said the market's inability to push the dollar above 1.7000 Deutsche marks sapped the U.S. currency of upward momentum,

Foreign Exchange

and participants were described as content to sit on the sidelines before the release next of U.S. economic data.

The U.S. currency ended at 1.6980 DM, up from 1.6940 DM at Thursday's close, and at 153.475 yen, up from 152.55 yen.

It also rose to 1.4495 Swiss francs from 1.4450 francs, and to 5.7155 French francs from 5.7105.

The dollar was also stronger against the pound, which slipped to $1.6845 from $1.6890.

In London trading earlier, the dollar ended firmer after extremely quiet, technically driven trading.

Dealers said they expected next week's indicators on U.S. inflation and trade to provide the dollar with impetus to break out of its tight range of 1.68 to 1.70 DM.

The dollar closed at 1.6967 DM after failing to breach resistance at 1.70. It ended Thursday at 1.6917.

The U.S. unit penetrated strong resistance at 153.00 yen in early business, but moved very slightly for the rest of the day in the absence of any follow-through action. It ended at 153.30 yen, up from 152.83 at Thursday's close.

The dollar also advanced to 1.4495 Swiss francs from Thursday's 1.4375, and to 5.7110 French francs from 5.7075.

The pound closed weaker, ending at 2.8557 DM, down from 2.8562 DM, and at $1.6825 down from $1.6885.

The pound was well bid against the mark throughout the week, supported by its high yield.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

Currency Options

June 8

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jun	Jul	Sep	Puts—Last Jun	Jul	Sep
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	73	4.18	r	r	r	r	r
77.21	77	0.45	0.72	r	r	r	r
77.21	78	0.17	r	r	r	r	r
77.21	79	r	0.20	r	r	r	
500,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
77.21	73	r	r	r	r	r	0.40
77.21	74	r	r	r	r	0.08	r
77.21	77	0.44	r	r	0.30	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	162½	r	r	r	r	r	1.99
168.36	165	r	r	3.90	r	0.85	r
168.36	167½	1.15	1.80	r	0.50	1.90	r
168.36	170	0.20	r	1.72	1.70	3.45	
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
168.36	160	r	r	r	r	r	1.25
168.36	162½	r	r	r	r	r	2.10
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	82	r	3.08	r	r	r	r
85.25	83	r	r	r	r	0.17	0.60
85.25	84	r	r	r	0.07	0.32	1.02
85.25	84½	r	r	r	0.15	0.54	r
85.25	85	0.34	0.60	r	0.25	0.80	1.55
85.25	85½	r	r	r	0.57	1.04	1.95
85.25	86	r	r	r	0.88	1.52	2.24
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	84½	r	r	0.25	0.18	0.52	r
85.25	85	0.37	r	r	r	0.71	r
85.25	85½	0.14	r	r	r	r	r
85.25	86	r	r	r	r	r	2.32
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	54	r	r	r	r	r	0.09
58.92	56	r	r	3.24	r	r	r
58.92	57½	r	r	s	0.03	r	r
58.92	58	0.96	r	r	0.07	0.33	0.82
58.92	58½	r	r	s	0.17	r	r
58.92	59	0.26	0.44	1.18	0.35	0.75	r
58.92	59½	0.12	r	s	r	r	r
58.92	60	r	0.36	0.80	1.71	r	r
58.92	61	r	0.15	0.52	r	r	2.55
58.92	62	r	0.06	r	r	r	r
58.92	63	r	r	0.18	r	r	r
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	60	r	r	r	r	r	0.06
65.18	62½	r	r	s	r	0.06	r
65.18	63	r	r	r	r	0.10	r
65.18	64	r	r	r	0.03	0.23	0.58
65.18	64½	r	r	s	0.09	r	r
65.18	65	0.44	0.80	r	0.21	0.56	r
65.18	65½	0.18	r	s	r	r	r
65.18	66	0.06	r	0.84	r	r	r
65.18	67	r	0.16	0.55	1.86	r	r
65.18	67½	0.02	r	s	r	r	r
6.25 mil Yen-European Style.							
65.18	66	r	r	0.87	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	66	r	r	r	r	0.10	r
69.02	67	r	r	r	r	0.26	0.77
69.02	67½	r	r	s	r	0.33	r
69.02	68	r	r	r	r	0.45	1.09
69.02	68½	r	r	s	0.25	0.70	r
69.02	69	0.33	0.83	r	0.40	0.88	1.54
69.02	69½	r	r	s	0.71	r	r
69.02	70	0.11	r	r	r	r	r
69.02	70½	r	0.33	s	r	r	r
69.02	71	r	0.24	r	r	r	r
69.02	71½	r	0.37	s	r	r	r
69.02	74	r	r	0.22	r	r	r
69.02	75	r	r	0.15	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-European Style.							
69.02	69	0.40	r	r	r	r	r
69.02	70	0.34	0.46	r	r	r	r

Total call vol. 16,880 388,061
Total put vol. 28,897 384,817
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1576.00	1577.00	1592.00	1594.00
Forward	1591.00	1592.00	1602.00	1603.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1550.00	1552.00	1543.00	1545.00
Forward	1499.00	1599.00	1488.00	1489.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	493.00	495.00	481.00	483.00
Forward	489.00	490.00	487.00	488.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8020.00	8040.00	7710.00	7940.00
Forward	8025.00	8050.00	7950.00	7975.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6215.00	6225.00	6230.00	6240.00
Forward	6345.00	6350.00	6360.00	6365.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1680.00	1685.00	1685.00	1690.00
Forward	1632.00	1634.00	1626.00	1628.00

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Aug	300.00	300.40	307.40	300.00	303.80	304.20
Oct	295.20	295.60	302.00	295.00	298.40	298.60
Dec	285.20	294.00	300.00	300.00	294.00	298.00
Mar	280.20	280.40	295.40	280.00	283.60	283.80
May	279.40	280.00	285.00	281.40	283.00	283.40
Aug	278.00	279.00	282.40	278.60	281.60	282.00
Oct	273.00	278.80	N.T.	N.T.	278.60	279.60
Volume: 3,822 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jul	805	806	852	804	850	857
Sep	822	823	873	820	871	872
Dec	842	843	894	842	889	890
Mar	861	863	910	860	902	903
May	882	883	928	879	918	919
Jul	901	903	939	901	936	937
Sep	916	918	949	915	952	953
Volume: 9,957 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jul	628	629	636	627	634	635
Sep	644	645	649	643	646	647
Nov	658	659	664	659	660	661
Jan	673	675	677	673	674	675
Mar	687	691	688	688	688	689
May	699	705	701	701	703	705
Jul	712	720	N.T.	N.T.	711	718
Volume: 2,908 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jun	Exp.	Exp.	143.25	140.50	141.00	141.50
Jul	141.25	141.50	141.50	139.25	139.50	140.00
Aug	142.50	N.T.	143.00	140.75	141.50	142.25
Sep	145.00	145.25	145.50	144.00	145.50	145.75
Oct	148.50	149.00	149.00	146.25	N.T.	149.75
Nov	150.00	150.50	152.50	149.00	151.75	152.00
Dec	152.50	153.00	154.00	151.50	153.75	154.50
Jan	152.25	154.80	153.50	151.75	153.50	153.75
Feb	150.00	151.50	151.00	150.00	151.00	152.00
Volume: 9,904 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	2,369	2,348	2,345	2,355	—7
Oct	2,170	2,157	2,150	2,165	—4
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,110	2,115	—18
Mar	2,102	N.T.	2,085	2,105	—11
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,080	2,100	—10

Est. vol.: 1,651 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 487 lots. Open interest: 18,582.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK SPLIT				
Albertson's — 2-for-1				
Reverse Stock Split				
ICC Technologies — 1-for-5				
INCREASED				
Atlantic Energy	Q	.74	7-16	6-15
Autoclave Eng.	Q	.06	7-16	6-29
Mobile Gas Service	Q	.21	7-1	6-16
USUAL				
Amax Inc	Q	.20	9-1	8-10
Amoskeag Co	Q	.15	6-29	6-20
Apex Muni Fund	-	n.a.	6-28	6-18
Berlitz Intl Inc	Q	.12½	7-20	7-2
Chrysler Corp	Q	.30	7-16	6-18
Duplex Products	Q	.19	7-10	6-22
Essex County Gas	Q	.33	7-1	6-15
General Host Corp	Q	.08	7-6	6-22
General Public Util.	Q	.45	8-29	7-27
Genesee Corp cl-B	Q	.30	7-2	6-18
Kasler Corp	Q	.05	7-13	6-29
Marriott Corp	Q	.07	7-23	7-6
Midland Company	Q	.30½	7-9	6-20
MuniEnhanced Fnd	-	n.a.	6-28	6-18
MuniVest Fund Inc	-	n.a.	6-28	6-18
Petroleum Helicopt	Q	.02	7-16	7-2
Pratt & Lambert	Q	.13	7-2	6-18
Rymac Mortage Ivt	Q	.40	7-16	6-29
Skyline Corp	Q	.12	7-2	6-21
Taurus MuniCal	-	n.a.	6-28	6-18
Taurus MuniNY	-	n.a.	6-28	6-18
Thor Industries	Q	.03	7-5	6-21
United Cos Fincl	Q	.15	7-3	6-19
Van Dorn Co	Q	.15	8-1	7-13
World Income Fund	-	n.a.	6-28	6-18

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.75	0.75
Coffee, lb	0.82	0.82
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.291	1.291
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.45	0.45
Silver, troy oz	5.01	5.00
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	105.00	105.00
Tin, lb	3.7962	3.7918
Zinc, lb	0.83	0.83

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Ames to Close 221 Stores, Laying Off 17,500 People

United Press International

NEW YORK — Ames Department Stores Inc. said Friday it will close 221 stores in five U.S. states and lay off 17,500 employees in an effort to "stop the bleeding" and revive the bankrupt retailing group.

The stores to be closed will be in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina and Florida, said Ames's chief executive, Stephen Pistner.

Ames, whose 1988 acquisition of the Zayre stores for $778 million triggered its financial woes, filed April 25 for Chapter 11 protection from creditors. Mr. Pistner, who has been credited with turning around Chicago-based Montgomery Ward, was named as Ames's new chief executive shortly after the bankruptcy filing.

Mr. Pistner said the decision would affect 184 former Zayre stores and end Ames's presence in a number of states outside its core operations in the northeast.

Texas Instruments to Lay Off 1,000

DALLAS (Reuters) — Texas Instruments Inc. joined a growing list of major defense contractors laying off Texans by the thousands as U.S. military spending declines, saying Friday that its Defense Systems and Electronics Group plans to cut 1,000 jobs from its staff of 22,000 over the next 12 months.

All of the group's sites will be affected by the reductions. The moves are not expected to have a material effect on Texas Instruments' financial results in the second quarter.

Also Friday, a spokesman for General Dynamics Corp. said it will cut as many as 800 production jobs at its Fort Worth Division, which produces the F-16 fighter jet. The defense contractor told employees at the Texas plant that between 500 and 800 of them will receive layoff notices in the next two weeks, said spokesman Joe Stout. He said the plant may cut up to 7,000 jobs over the next five years. It now employs 32,000.

Analyst Cuts GM Earnings Estimate

DETROIT (Reuters) — An auto analyst at Prudential-Bache, Philip Fricke, said he cut his 1990 earnings estimate for General Motors Corp. to $4.90 a share from $6.30 to reflect decreased production and the effects of a decline in the inventory of unsold GM vehicles.

Despite the cut, Mr. Fricke said he was maintaining his "buy" rating on GM and expected the automaker's 1991 earnings to rebound to $6.95 a share. GM earned $6.33 a share in 1989, he said. GM shares were off 25 cents to $49.125 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Fricke said he expected GM's European operations to continue to do well, and he said North American operations are being positioned for a turnaround.

Transamerica Has Deal to Buy Nova

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — First Interstate Bancorp said it has signed a definitive agreement to sell its consumer lending unit, Nova Financial Services, to Transamerica Corp. for about $108 million in cash, resulting in a pretax gain of more than $90 million. The company said the transaction was expected to close in July, subject to regulatory approvals.

For the Record

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it sold the Italian financial firm Sprind Gestione 91 million savings shares in Carlo De Benedetti's industrial holding, Compagnie Industriale Riuniti, for about 250 billion lire ($200 million). AT&T still owns 91 million CIR ordinary shares. *(Reuters)*

Shareholders of Genentech Inc. approved the proposed buyout of 60 percent of the biotechnology company by the Swiss pharmaceutical firm Roche Holdings Ltd. *(Reuters)*

Cocoa Futures Tumble as Tensions Ease in Ivory Coast

Reuters

NEW YORK — Cocoa-futures prices slumped Friday, with continued bearish sentiment caused by the apparent easing of political tension in Ivory Coast triggering aggressive long liquidation and new short selling, traders said.

July futures closed $76 lower at $1,235 per metric ton on the New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange. The September contract also slipped $76, closing at $1,265.

Analysts said the settlement of a strike at Brazil's chief cocoa-exporting port of Recife and reports of much-needed rain in growing regions of West Africa also inspired bearishness.

But the main thrust behind the plummet was said to have been widespread chart-induced selling.

Life-of-contract highs had been reached in late May following public unrest in Ivory Coast caused by the proposed implementation of austerity measures. But an easing in those tensions, reports of trade-house selling in the cash market and a slowdown in the accumulation of supplies had combined to pressure prices, traders said.

Commission-house analysts said solid selling was sparked when July and September contracts broke through $1,280 and $1,305 per ton, respectively.

The U.S. declines followed steep falls in London, where July futures went the £40 ($67.50) limit down shortly before the close at £810 offered, and the market was shut until the start of the closing call.

July then closed £46 per ton down at £805, while September lost £50 to £822, a four-week low.

■ Gold Stages Rebound

Gold futures prices turned higher on the Commodity Exchange in New York, helped by short-covering, Reuters reported. June gold rose $1.10 to close at $355.70, while August futures advanced by the same amount to finish at $359.20.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse June 8

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	36.60	36.70
ACF Holding	37.10	36.50
Aegon	126.50	127.10
Ahold	141.70	126.50
Akzo	123.20	123.20
AMEV	57.40	57.40
A'Dam Rubber	5.05	5
Amro Bank	72.80	73.10
Bols	179.50	180
Buhrmann Tett	66.70	67
BVG	25	25
Center Parcs	57.50	56.20
CSM	84	85.30
DAF	30.60	31
DSM	118.50	119.10
Elsevier	90	90.20
Fokker	48.20	48.30
Gist-Brocades	35.10	35.10
Heineken	125.50	126
Hoogovens	74.50	75.20
Hunter Douglas	105.90	105.40
IHC Caland	50.20	50.50
Inter Mueller	97.90	97.60
KLM	35.40	34.80
KNP	46.10	34.80
Nat Neder	73.30	73.30
Nedlloyd	83	83.10
NMB Bank	50.10	50.50
Oce Grinten	60.10	60.10
Pakhoed	197.50	198
Philips	34.20	34.50
Robeco	100.70	100.70
Rodamco	80.80	80.70
Rolinco	101.40	101.60
Rorento	59.20	59.10
Royal Dutch	142.90	143.20
Unilever	156.40	158
Van Ommeren	43.90	44.20
VMF Stork	57.20	57.50
VNU	101	100.30
Wessanen	74.90	74.80
Wolters/Kluwer	53.50	53.80

CBS Gen'l trend Index : 120.90
Previous : 121.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	10350	9750
Arbed	5500	5600
Barco	2425	5600
Bekaert	N.A.	—
Cockerill	202	201
Cobepa	N.A.	—
Delhaize	N.A.	—
EBES	4000	N.Q.
GB-Inno-BM	1390	1392
GBL	4000	4080
Gevaert	8570	8650
Hoboken	18450	18000
Intercom	3200	N.Q.
Kredietbank	4225	4155
Petrofina	12175	12175
Royal Belge	5740	5630
Soc Gen Bque	N.A.	—
Soc Gen (resrv)	3295	3290
Sofina	13875	13950
Solvay	14050	14050
Tractebel	8850	8950
UCB	24450	24200
Unerg Ps	2455	N.Q.

Current Stock Index : 6375.70
Previous : 6370.64

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	290.80	295.50
Allianz Hold	2525	2538
Altana	490.50	492
Asko	935	940
BASF	298.30	301
Bayer	308.20	310.30
Bay Vereinsbk	371.50	374
BBC	819	800
BHF Bank	463	464
BMW	578	790.50
Commerzbank	276.50	278
Continental	307.50	306
Daimler Benz	812	815
Degussa	455.20	459.20
Dt Babcock	210	215.20
Deutsche Bank	767.50	773.50
Douglas	835	837
Dresdner Bank	410.50	414
Feldmuehle	514	513.50
Harpener	494	492
Henkel	621.50	628.50
Hochtief	1325	1360
Hoechst	293.30	297
Hoesch	344	349.80
Holzmann	1500	1520
Horten	265	265
IWKA	405	411
Kali Salz	268	268
Karstadt	640	655
Kaufhof	623	632
KHD	265	271
Kloeckner Werke	213	215.50
Krupp Stahl	410	415
Linde	988	993
Lufthansa	167	172.50
MAN	480	485
Mannesmann	340	343.60
Metallgesell	608.50	617
Muench Rueck	2200	2200
Nixdorf	329	342
PKI	577	580
Porsche	1195	1198
Preussag	442	445.50
PWA	320	320
RWE	466.20	472.20
Rheinmetall	455	456
Schering	N.Q.	—
SEL	381	384
Siemens	719.10	722.80
Thyssen	280	284.50
Varta	390	391
Veba	413.50	420
VEW	225	230
Viag	400.60	406
Volkswagen	607.90	611.50
Wella	742	747

DAX Index : 1822.17
Previous : 1846.66
FAZ Index : 775.49
Previous : 783.53

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	120	120
Enso-Gutzeit	32.50	31.60
K.O.P.	52.40	52
Kymmene	91	93
Nokia	101	101
Pohjola	175	180
Stockmann	200	190
United Papers	190	187
Wartsila	N.A.	400

Unitas Index : 576.30
Previous : 575.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	14.60	14.30
Cathay Pacific	9.35	9.30
Cavendish Int'l	3.78	3.75
Cheung Kong	12.10	11.90
China Light Pwr	13.60	13.70
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.90	9.95
Hang Lung Dev	5.15	5
Hang Seng Bank	20.40	20.40
Henderson Land	7.60	7.30
HK Air Eng.	20	20
HK China Gas	11.20	10.90
HK Electric	7.90	7.95
HK Land	8.35	8.30
HK Realty Trust	4.93	4.78
HK Shang Bank	5.90	5.90
HK Shang Htls	5.20	5.05
HK Telecomm	6.05	6.05
HK Ferry	5	5
Hutch Whampoa	11	10.90
Hysan Dev	1.24	1.23
Jardine Math.	32.50	31.50
Jardine Str Hld	17.60	17.10
Kowloon Motor	6.35	6.35
Mandarin Orient	6	6.20
Miramar Hotel	7	7.10
New World Dev	10.80	10.50
SHK Props	14.10	13.70
Stelux	3.88	3.88
Swire Pac A	20.20	20.40
Tai Cheung Prps	4.38	4.30
TVE	1.07	1.05
Wharf Hold	8.05	7.90
Wing On Co	7.10	7
Winsor Ind.	8.35	8.30
World Int'l	4.23	4.13

Hang Seng Index : 3174.33
Previous : 3145.30

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	17.85	18
Altech	63	63
Anglo Amer Corp	120.50	124
Barlows	37	37.80
Blyvoor	10.50	10.50
Buffels	47	50
GFSA	76	75
Harmony	24	24
Highveld Steel	18	18.25
Kloof	34.75	35.75
Nedbank Grp	10.50	10.50
Rusplat	89.50	90.50
SA Brews	40.50	40.50
St Helena	37.50	41
Sasol	12.65	12.60
Welkom	20.50	21
Western Deep	115	121

Composite Stock Index : 3121
Previous : 3152

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.14	5.10
Anglo Am Gld	47.28	46.94
AA Corp	18.31	18.88
Asda-MFI Gp	1.15	1.15
Ass Brit Foods	4.17	4.15
Barclays	3.97	5.39
Bass	10.67	10.57
B.A.T.	6.57	6.52
Blue Circle	2.40	2.44
BOC Group	5.75	5.66
Boots	2.97	2.95
Bowater	5.21	5.21
BAe	5.40	5.50
BAA	4.22	4.28
Brit Airways	2.11	2.09
British Gas	2.42	2.21
BP	3.19	3.16
British Steel	1.48	1.47
Brit Telecom	2.87	2.87
BTR	5.40	4.38
Burmah Oil	6.27	6.33
Cable Wire	5.48	5.60
Cadbury Sch	2.90	3.54
Charter Cons	4.48	4.52
Comm Union	N.Q.	—
Cookson	2.09	2.17
Courtaulds	3.39	3.40
Dalgety	3.57	3.53
De Beers	14.75	14.88
Dixons	1.38	1.42
Driefontein	5.89	6.02
Eurotunnel	5.13	5.10
Fisons	3.74	3.85
Gen Acc F	11.30	11.36
GEC	2.12	2.16
GKN	3.93	3.92
Glaxo	8.06	8.13
Grand Met	6.58	6.57
Gt Univ Stores	13.38	13.50
GRE	2.44	2.45
Guinness	7.77	7.75
Hanson Tr	2.46	2.45
Hawker Sidd	6.80	6.85
ICI	12.14	12.22
Kingfisher	3	3.40
Land Sec	5.10	5.10
Legal Gen Grp	4.11	4.08
Lloyds Bank	2.83	2.88
Lonrho	2.58	2.53
Lucas Ind	6.77	6.72
Marks Sp	2.27	2.29
Maxwell	1.96	1.96
MB Group	2.24	2.21
Midland Bk	3.13	3.04
NatWest	3.46	3.54
Pearson Grp	7.55	7.60
P and O	6.28	6.30
Pilkington	2.05	1.97
Prudential	2.27	2.30
Racal Elec	2.12	2.12
Randfontein	2.89	3.04
Rank Org	8.47	8.43
Reed Intl	4.35	4.38
Reuters	12	12
Rolls Royce	2.25	2.27
Royal Dutch	44.50	44.63
RTZ	5.80	5.81
Saatchi	1.02	1.02
Sainsbury	2.85	2.87
Sears Holds	1.04	1.05
Shell	4.53	4.53
Siebe	5.50	5.55
STC	2.74	2.79
Std Chart Bk	4.64	4.68
Storehouse	1.27	1.28
Sun Alliance	3	3.23
Tate and Lyle	3.08	3.12
Tesco	2.26	2.26
Thorn EMI	7.53	7.62
T.I. Group	4.95	4.93
Trafalgar Hse	3.17	3.20
THF	2.85	2.87
Ultramar	3.44	3.43
Unilever	6.95	7
Utd Biscuits	2.25	3.52
Vickers	2.25	2.40
War Loan 3½	32.41	32.31
Wellcome	6.62	6.63
Woolworth	N.Q.	—

F.T. 30 Index : 1892.70
Previous : 1904.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2366.60
Previous : 2378.40

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3125	3100
Banco Central	4800	4800
Bco. Santander	4600	4650
Banesto	3845	3870
Dragados	3289	3320
Iberduero	659	666
Telefonica	840	842

S.E. General Index : 284.59
Previous : 285.65

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5390	5400
Bastogi	342	345
Cigahotels	6015	6020
CIR	5800	5770
Cred Ital	2835	2859
Enimont	1468	1480
Eridania	9939	9875
Ferruzzi Fin.	3155	3179
Ferruzzi Agr.	2645	2655
Fiat SPA	10550	10660
Generali	43750	43700
IFI	30000	30010
Italcem	1455	1440
Italgas	2980	3000
Italmobiliare	2231	2240
Mediobanca	21180	21000
Montedison	2073	2065
Olivetti	7150	7150
Pirelli	2920	2935
RAS	26450	26300
Rinascente	7600	7485
Saipem	3020	3090
SIP	1640	1665
SME	4370	4320
Snia	2795	2735
Standa	33550	33850
Stet	4515	4440
Toro Assi Risp	26380	26250

a: x 100.
MIB current index : 1096.40
Previous : 1097.00

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	26⅝	27
Bank Montreal	28½	28¾
Bell Canada	40¼	40⅜
Bombardier A	17⅞	18
Bombardier B	17⅝	18⅛
Cambior	12⅛	12
Cascades	4	4
Dominion Text A	11¼	11⅜
Donohue	10¼	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	18	18¼
Memotec	8¼	8⅛
Natl Bk Canada	9⅝	N.Q.
Noverco	14½	14⅝
Power Corp.	15¼	15⅛
Provigo	8⅝	8⅝
Quebec Tel	14⅛	14¼
Quebecor A	12½	12⅞
Quebecor B	11	11
Videotron	12⅛	12⅜

Industrials Index : 1443.96
Previous : 1462.73

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	974	984
Air Liquide	738	740
Avions Dassault	530	515
Bancaire (Cie)	580	587
BIC	678	655
Bongrain	3350	3340
Bouygues	657	665
BSN-GD	837	830
Carrefour	3519	3542
Cerus	381	387.50
C.G.E.	614	623
Chargeurs	1037	1049
Club Med	635	631
Dumez	600	615
Elf-Aquitaine	670	683
Europe 1	1372	1372
Gen. Eaux	2593	2655
Hachette	390	393.50
Havas	643	656
Imetal	374	375
Lafarge Coppee	459.60	472.10
Legrand	4425	4500
Oreal (L')	5180	5170
L.V.M.H.	4501	4580
Matra	392	395
Merlin Gerin	4020	4200
Michelin B	125.10	125.70
Moulinex	120	120.90
Occidentale	775	775
Paribas	640	642
Pernod-Ricard	1229	1229
Perrier	1653	1662
Peugeot	815	819
Printemps (Au)	660	676
Radiotechnique	493	485
Raff. St. Louis	1550	1570
Redoute (La)	3470	3460
Roussel Uclaf	2310	2310
Saint Gobain	580	574
Sanofi	1004	1023
Sde Rossignol	1050	1055
Ste Generale A	595	600
Suez	439.10	449.80
Telemecanique	5100	5020
Thomson-CSF	125	127
Total	662	665
Valeo	616	620

CAC 40 Index : 2031.41
Previous : 2056.45

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	12.50	13.30
Bradesco	0.71	0.69
Brahma	3	2.95
Paranapanema	0.67	0.69
Petrobras	143	130
Vale Rio Doce	27.50	28.10
Varig	14.30	14.20

Bovespa index : 15188
Previous : 15380

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.84	3.64
DBS	13.80	13.60
Fraser Neave	9.35	8.90
Genting	9.40	9.30
Harrisons Plant	1.64	1.63
Haw Par	2.90	2.80
Hume	3.54	3.56
Inchcape	5.60	5.50
Keppel	7.80	7.95
KL Kepong	2.90	2.86
Lum Chang	1.50	1.46
Malayan Banks	9.25	9.20
OCBC	8.45	8.50
OUB	3.50	3.35
OUE	9.85	9.15
Sembawang	7.50	7.50
Shangrila	8.85	8.85
Sime Darby	2.86	2.84
SIA	13.30	13.30
S'pore Land	15.30	15.30
S'pore Press	7.90	7.85
Sing Steamship	3.90	3.90
Straits Trading	3.44	3.40
UOB	5.70	5.65
United Overseas	2.22	2.25

Straits Times Ind. : 1569.87
Previous : 1553.10

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	310	310
Alfa Laval	257	257
Asea	780	780
Astra -A	550	540
Atlas Copco	340	345
Electrolux B	264	258
Ericsson	1315	1300
Esselte-A	230	230
Handelsbanken	117	118
Pharmacia-A	210	205
Norsk Hydro	N.Q.	201.50
Saab-Scania	281	250
Sandvik	296	296
SCA-A	126	126
S-E. Banken	84	86
Skandia F	195	196
Skanska	505	505
SKF	170	171
Stora	325	320
Volvo	350	354

Affarsvarlden : 1271.50
Previous : 1267.40

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.65	4.90
BHP	9.30	9.30
Bond	0.17	0.18
Boral	3.52	3.49
Bougainville	1.15	1.18
Coles Myer	7.46	7.56
Comalco	4.15	4.24
CRA	12.15	12.25
CSR	5.16	5.20
Dunlop	4.96	4.99
Elders IXL	1.85	1.90
ICI Australia	4.60	4.65
Magellan	1.60	1.60
MIM	2.25	2.25
Nat Aust Bank	6.58	6.54
News Corp	10.65	10.90
N Broken Hill	2.43	2.40
Poseidon	2.42	2.52
QCT Resources	1.42	1.43
Santos	4.20	4.15
TNT	2.70	2.72
Western Mining	4.54	4.66
Westpac Banking	4.63	4.63
Woodside	2.94	2.96

All ordinaries index : 1582.80
Previous : 1589.20

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1060	1090
Asahi Chemical	720	730
Asahi Glass	1900	1900
Bank of Tokyo	1480	1470
Bridgestone	1570	1570
Canon	1780	1770
Casio	1400	1610
C.Itoh	892	905
Dai Nippon Print	1990	2010
Daiwa House	2460	2430
Daiwa Securities	1590	1640
Fanuc	7250	7290
Fuji Bank	2730	2750
Fuji Photo	4190	4230
Fujitsu	1450	1440
Hitachi	1570	1570
Hitachi Cable	1180	1160
Honda	1770	1810
Ito Yokado	4160	4160
Japan Air Lines	18200	18300
Kajima	1970	1980
Kansai Power	3780	3710
Kawasaki Steel	612	620
Kirin Brewery	1870	1870
Komatsu	1210	1210
Kubota	1030	1070
Kyocera	7990	8000
Matsu Elec Inds	2200	2240
Matsu Elec Wks	2050	2060
Mitsubishi Bk	2500	2500
Mitsubishi Kasei	776	801
Mitsubishi Elec	998	1000
Mitsubishi Hev	1080	1090
Mitsubishi Corp	1580	1570
Mitsui and Co	1010	1020
Mitsukoshi	1890	1940
Mitsumi	1570	1580
NEC	2060	2080
NGK Insulators	1570	1590
Nikko Securities	1350	1370
Nippon Kogaku	1620	1640
Nippon Oil	1410	1440
Nippon Steel	608	620
Nippon Yusen	930	940
Nissan	1200	1190
Nomura Sec	2420	2430
NTT (SF)	10480	10640
Olympus Optical	1580	1590
Pioneer	6310	6350
Ricoh	1120	1140
Sanyo Elec	970	980
Sharp	1800	1830
Shimazu	1210	1230
Shinetsu Chem	1720	1690
Sony	8630	8580
Sumitomo Bk	2540	2570
Sumitomo Chem	700	706
Sumi Marine	1140	1150
Sumitomo Metal	615	614
Taisei Corp	1390	1390
Taisho Marine	1160	1160
Takeda Chem	1750	1760
TDK	6460	6730
Teijin	748	778
Tokyo Marine	1490	1510
Tokyo Elec Pw	4500	4560
Toppan Printing	1840	1870
Toray Ind.	825	830
Toshiba	1100	1110
Toyota	2550	2610
Yamaichi Sec	1350	1370

Nikkei 225 : 32093
Previous : 31998
Topix index : 2412
Previous : 2438

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	N.A.	—
Agnico Eagle	7⅝	7¾
Air Canada	10	10
Alberta Energy	16⅛	16¼
Am Barrick Res	19½	19¾
BCE	40⅛	40⅝
BCED	0.39	0.39
Bk Nova Scotia	14¼	14⅝
BC Gas	15	15
BC Phone	18⅞	18⅞
BP Canada	19⅞	19⅞
Bramalea	13⅛	13⅜
Brunswick	9	9⅛
CAE	6⅝	6⅝
Campeau	2.05	2.10
CIBC	27⅞	28⅛
Canadian Pacific	22⅛	22¼
Can Packers	12⅞	12⅞
Can Tire A	21½	21⅝
Canfor	28⅝	28½
Cara	16⅛	16⅝
CCL Ind B	9⅝	9½
Cineplex	5⅞	5⅞
Cominco	27⅛	27⅜
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	7⅝	N.Q.
Denison Min B	1.20	1.15
Dickenson Min A	4.35	4.30
Dofasco	22	22⅛
Dylex A	5	4.85
Echo Bay Mines	14⅞	14¾
Equity Silver A	1.81	1⅞
FCA Intl	10⅛	10⅜
Fed Ind A	13⅛	N.Q.
Fletcher Chall A	16½	16¼
FPI	4.90	4.90
GoldCorp	4.45	4.60
Grafton Group	N.Q.	—
Gulf Cda Res	15	15⅛
Hees Intl	25	25⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	12½	12⅝
Hollinger	12½	12⅝
Horsham	9⅝	9⅝
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	37¼	37⅜
Inco	31⅛	32⅛
Interhome	47⅞	47⅞
Jannock	15⅞	15⅞
Labatt	20⅝	20⅝
Loblaw Co	16	N.Q.
Mackenzie	7⅞	8
Magna Intl A	3½	3½
Maritime	16⅛	16⅜
Mark Res	11½	11⅝
MacLean Hunt X	9⅝	9½
Molson A	37⅝	38⅛
Noma Ind A	8½	8⅝
Noranda	20	20⅛
Noranda Forest	11⅞	12
Norcen Energy	25	25⅛
Nova Corp	8⅞	9
Oshawa	32	N.Q.
Pagurin A	8	7⅞
Placer Dome	16⅝	17
Poco Petroleum	6⅝	7⅝
PWA Corp	10⅛	10⅜
Quebec Sturgeon	0.85	N.A.
Rayrock	N.Q.	—
Renaissance	14⅛	N.A.
Rogers B	8⅝	8⅝
Rothmans	N.Q.	—
Royal Bank Can	23⅜	N.A.
Royal TrustCo	N.Q.	—
Sceptre Res	3.70	3.65
Scott's Hosp	15⅛	N.A.
Seagram	100½	N.A.
Sears Can	11½	11⅝
Shell Can	39⅞	39¼
Sherritt Gordon	7⅝	N.A.
SHL Systemhse	8⅝	N.A.
Southam	25	N.A.
Spar Aerospace	8⅞	N.A.
Stelco A	16⅛	16⅛
Teck B	22½	N.A.
Thomson News	15⅛	15½
Toronto Domn	18⅞	18⅝
Torstar B	27⅛	N.A.
Transalta Util	12½	12⅝
TransCda Pipe	16	N.A.
Trilon Finl A	18½	N.A.
Trimac	6⅝	N.A.
Trizec A	20⅛	N.A.
Turbo Resources	0.40	N.A.
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	1.40	N.A.

TSE 300 Index : 3572.10
Previous : 3582.40

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	1660	1660
Alusuisse	1340	1345
Bank Leu	2400	2460
Brown Boveri	5950	6050
Ciba Geigy	3420	3410
CS Holding	2430	2430
Elektrow	3420	3390
Fischer	2210	2220
Interdiscount	4400	4350
Jacobs Suchard	7450	7275
Jelmoli	2210	2250
Landis Gyr	1400	1385
Moevenpick	5650	5625
Nestle	8850	8900
Oerlikon-B	1100	1090
Pargesa Hld	1590	1590
Roche Holding B	4120	4150
Sandoz	2110	2130
Schindler	7300	7200
Sulzer	770	774
Surveillance	5385	5250
Swissair	1020	1035
SBC	322	322
Swiss Reinsur	610	607
Swiss Volksbank	1670	1680
Union Bank	3570	3600
Winterthur	4090	4120
Zurich Ins	2110	2120

SBS Index : 674.10
Previous : 673.70

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press June 8

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
3.85	3.25	Jul	3.35½	3.37½	3.30½	3.30¾	—.04
3.73	3.26	Sep	3.41½	3.43¼	3.37	3.37¼	—.03¼
3.80	3.42	Dec	3.56	3.57	3.51	3.51¼	—.03¼
3.85	3.52½	Mar	3.62½	3.63½	3.58	3.58¼	—.02¼
3.73	3.45	May	3.54	3.59	3.51	3.54½	—.01½
3.63	3.30	Jul	3.51		3.50½	3.50½	+.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,970					
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,703 off 37							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
2.93¾	2.31	Jul	2.89½	2.90	2.84	2.84¾	—.05¾
2.86	2.29	Sep	2.88½	2.88½	2.81	2.82¾	—.05¾
2.82	2.22	Dec	2.79½	2.84	2.77½	2.78½	—.00½
2.88	2.41	Mar	2.86¼	2.89½	2.83¾	2.84¾	
2.90½	2.49¾	May	2.90½	2.92	2.85	2.85¾	—.02½
2.94	2.63	Jul	2.92	2.95	2.87	2.87½	—.02¾
2.78½	2.65	Sep	2.76	2.76½	2.76	2.76	—.02
2.71	2.59	Dec	2.69½	2.70	2.67	2.67	—.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 77,308					
Prev. Day Open Int.242,228 up 6,512							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
7.31	5.78	Jul	6.02½	6.07	5.99	6.00	—.02¾
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.09½	6.12½	6.05	6.05¼	—.02¾
6.76	5.68	Sep	6.11	6.15½	6.08	6.08¼	—.04
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.19½	6.24	6.15	6.16	—.04½
6.91	5.87	Jan	6.30½	6.33½	6.26	6.26¼	—.04
7.01	5.65½	Mar	6.40½	6.44	6.36	6.36¼	—.03¼
7.06	6.14½	May	6.49	6.53	6.45	6.45	—.04
		Aug				6.53	—.05
6.47	6.30	Nov	6.40	6.42	6.40	6.42	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 50,501					
Prev. Day Open Int.123,778 up 3,044							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons-dollars per ton							
208.00	167.80	Jul	174.50	175.30	172.20	172.70	—1.40
198.00	170.10	Aug	176.50	177.20	174.20	174.80	—1.40
200.00	171.50	Sep	178.30	179.00	176.20	176.50	—1.50
200.00	173.80	Oct	180.80	181.00	178.00	178.20	—1.80
205.50	174.00	Dec	183.80	184.20	181.50	182.20	—1.40
204.00	178.00	Jan	185.50	185.50	183.00	183.20	—1.50
212.80	181.00	Mar	187.50	187.50	187.00	187.00	—1.10
208.00	186.50	May	189.00	189.00	187.50	188.20	—.80
209.00	189.50	Jul	190.50	190.50	190.00	190.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,325					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,657 off 185							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs-dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.80	19.50	Jul	24.40	25.15	24.33	24.75	+.33
24.87	19.58	Aug	24.27	25.15	24.20	24.62	+.34
24.60	19.50	Sep	24.15	24.80	24.00	24.50	+.35
24.35	19.65	Oct	23.75	24.35	23.65	24.05	+.26
24.12	19.75	Dec	23.28	24.00	23.15	23.66	+.29
23.95	19.81	Jan	23.13	23.55	23.12	23.46	+.34
23.81	19.82	Mar	22.95	23.40	22.95	23.35	+.40
23.70	20.15	May	22.85	23.10	22.80	23.02	+.22
23.70	21.05	Jul	22.80	23.00	22.75	22.90	+.15
		Aug				22.90	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,120					
Prev. Day Open Int.106,055 up 1,443							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.42	69.75	Jun	75.20	75.65	75.15	75.60	+.28
74.35	69.12	Aug	74.10	74.40	73.95	74.27	+.02
74.55	68.30	Oct	74.45	74.67	74.32	74.62	+.12
74.15	71.80	Dec	74.00	74.45	73.95	74.42	+.35
74.15	72.50	Feb	75.47	75.85	75.40	75.77	+.35
76.70	74.15	Apr	76.25	76.80	76.35	76.72	+.25
74.60	72.75	Jun	73.35	73.87	73.32	73.82	+.52
Est. Sales 12,115		Prev. Sales 12,738					
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,558 off 354							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
85.85	78.50	Aug	85.17	85.40	85.10	85.35	+.25
84.32	78.80	Sep	84.10	84.40	84.05	84.32	+.25
83.95	78.20	Oct	83.60	83.85	83.50	83.72	+.17
83.95	79.00	Nov	83.57	83.87	83.55	83.75	+.23
83.75	79.75	Jan	83.40	83.55	83.22	83.72	+.40
82.60	80.90	Mar	82.40	82.40	82.40	82.60	
82.50	81.35	Apr	82.25	82.40	82.25	82.40	—.10
82.40	81.70	May	82.50	82.25	82.20	82.25	—.15
Est. Sales 974		Prev. Sales 1,345					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,406 up 164							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.45	44.25	Jun	64.60	64.70	63.52	64.15	—.67
65.22	44.95	Jul	62.20	62.55	61.35	62.22	—.23
63.42	43.70	Aug	59.70	59.90	58.75	59.50	—.35
55.70	40.80	Oct	53.50	53.85	52.80	53.57	
55.45	44.25	Dec	52.80	53.25	52.40	52.87	—.10
52.95	45.25	Feb	50.70	51.00	50.35	50.95	+.08
48.80	45.15	Apr	47.30	47.90	47.25	47.90	+.10
51.85	50.40	Jun	50.50	51.00	50.50	51.00	+.15
Est. Sales 17,638		Prev. Sales 17,782					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,351 off 782							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.60	39.95	Jul	67.92	68.90	66.55	67.75	+.35
69.15	39.30	Aug	64.80	66.10	63.60	65.30	+.73
63.40	48.07	Feb	62.50	63.20	61.75	62.92	+.72
62.10	50.30	Mar	61.90	62.68	61.30	62.42	+.72
62.00	57.00	May	62.25	62.50	62.20	63.05	+.83
Est. Sales 8,279		Prev. Sales 10,332					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,012 up 391							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
132.25	74.85	Jul	94.45	94.80	92.95	93.05	—1.70
128.00	77.25	Sep	96.25	96.80	95.05	95.25	—1.35
109.50	81.00	Dec	98.50	99.50	97.90	97.90	—1.30
114.75	83.00	Mar	100.75	101.50	100.50	100.50	—.50
123.00	91.25	May				102.25	—1.00
110.00	92.75	Jul	104.50	104.50	104.50	103.90	—.60
108.90	102.50	Sep	107.00	107.00	107.00	106.15	+.15
Est. Sales 7,116		Prev. Sales 5,956					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,658 off 53							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
14.27	10.55	Jul	13.58	13.61	13.40	13.42	—.12
14.73	10.40	Oct	13.35	13.42	13.18	13.20	—.14
15.22	12.18	Mar	12.83	12.88	12.48	12.69	—.12
15.05	12.50	May	12.81	12.82	12.62	12.63	—.13
14.90	12.41	Jul	12.48	12.48	12.48	12.48	—.07
14.40	12	Oct				12.40	—.01
Est. Sales 16,088		Prev. Sales 20,348					
Prev. Day Open Int.170,076 up 969							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1525	927	Jul	1290	1298	1232	1235	—76
1541	941	Sep	1320	1325	1261	1265	—76
		Oct	3424	3424	3424	3424	
1568	965	Dec	1347	1347	1284	1287	—73
1581	985	Mar	1370	1370	1301	1305	—65
1572	1000	May	1375	1375	1330	1319	—72
1590	1060	Jul	1395	1395	1388	1333	—72
1515	1395	Sep	1412	1412	1361	1361	—71
Est. Sales 12,079		Prev. Sales 7,876					
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,504 up 470							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
205.50	123.00	Jul	191.00	191.50	190.50	191.50	—.30
202.00	123.50	Sep	187.70	188.25	187.20	187.95	—.25
199.50	124.00	Nov	182.25	183.25	182.20	182.40	—.85
191.00	125.00	Jan	180.85	181.00	180.05	180.40	—.60
190.50	170.50	Mar	180.65	180.65	180.60	180.45	—.60
180.00	171.75	May	180.60	180.60	180.60	180.60	—.55
180.00	180.00	Jul				179.50	—.55
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,435					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,979 up 20							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
123.00	95.20	Jun	115.45	115.45	113.30	113.30	—1.65
119.25	93.25	Jul	112.70	113.50	111.45	111.75	—.40
113.20	95.00	Aug	110.00	110.60	110.00	110.50	+.15
113.30	92.50	Sep	108.00	107.30	107.70	108.00	+.15
109.50	94.50	Oct				106.80	+.30
107.70	94.50	Nov				105.60	+.50
110.00	91.50	Dec	104.20	105.00	104.20	104.40	+.45
105.00	94.00	Jan				103.40	+.45
103.00	99.50	Feb				102.30	+.45
106.00	92.30	Mar	101.30	101.40	101.10	101.10	+.45
101.00	101.00	Apr				100.50	+.45
103.40	97.00	May	100.30	100.30	99.75	99.85	+.45
98.00	96.75	Jul	99.50	99.70	98.60	98.80	+.45
		Sep				97.90	+.45
		Dec				96.70	+.45
		Jan				95.70	+.45
96.50	96.50	Mar				94.90	+.45
Est. Sales 5,900		Prev. Sales 5,485		Prev. Day Open Int. 31,859			Chg. +175
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.00	75.00	Jun				75.00	
95.50	66.00	Jul				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Aug				75.00	
76.00	74.50	Sep				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Dec				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				75.00	
75.00	75.00	May				75.00	
		Jul				75.00	
		Sep				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Dec				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				75.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				75.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
524.0	496.0	Jun	500.5	500.5	500.5	500.7	—.6
761.5	497.0	Jul	502.5	505.4	501.0	503.3	—.7
511.0	511.0	Aug				507.3	—.7
760.0	505.0	Sep	511.0	513.5	509.0	511.5	—.7
742.0	517.8	Dec	520.0	525.0	521.8	522.8	—.7
688.0	520.0	Jan	528.0	528.0	528.8	526.3	—.7
665.0	530.8	Mar	535.0	535.0	532.8	533.7	—.7
647.0	539.0	May	541.6	542.0	540.5	541.4	—.7
667.5	548.0	Jul	550.0	550.0	550.0	549.1	—.7
654.0	555.0	Sep				557.3	—.7
623.5	569.0	Dec	570.0	571.5	570.0	569.2	—.7
596.0	573.0	Jan				573.0	—.7
613.0	586.0	Mar				581.9	—.7
Est. Sales 14,000		Prev. Sales 23,190					
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,770 up 194							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
556.00	465.00	Jul	486.50	492.80	486.00	488.80	+1.30
540.50	473.00	Oct	492.50	498.00	492.00	494.40	+1.40
551.00	484.50	Jan	499.00	499.00	497.00	497.80	+1.30
554.50	492.00	Apr	509.80	509.50	509.00	505.20	+1.30
528.50	504.00	Jul				510.60	+1.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,480					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,297 up 225							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
175.00	115.05	Jun	117.00	117.00	117.00	116.65	+.45
149.50	114.50	Sep	118.00	118.75	117.75	118.65	+.45
147.00	118.25	Dec	119.00	119.00	119.00	120.05	+.45
142.00	120.50	Mar				121.55	+.45
125.25	125.00	Jun				123.30	+.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 273					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,327 up 7							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
497.00	352.10	Jun	354.60	355.30	353.10	355.70	+1.10
379.50	365.00	Jul				357.00	+1.10
487.00	355.50	Aug	358.00	359.50	356.60	359.20	+1.10
472.00	360.50	Oct	362.50	364.30	362.10	363.80	+1.10
465.50	365.80	Dec	367.00	368.60	366.00	368.50	+1.10
457.50	369.00	Feb	371.90	373.00	371.50	373.00	+1.10
460.00	374.50	Apr	376.00	376.50	375.20	377.50	+1.20
466.20	378.00	Jun	380.50	380.50	380.50	382.20	+1.30
468.00	383.50	Aug				386.80	+1.30
476.00	410.50	Oct	390.40	390.40	389.20	391.60	+1.40
483.00	395.00	Dec				396.40	+1.40
433.00	421.60	Feb				401.30	+1.40
412.50	404.00	Apr				406.30	+1.40
Est. Sales 28,000		Prev. Sales 37,624					
Prev. Day Open Int.113,175 up 1,741							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.65	91.10	Jun	92.30	92.32	92.28	92.30	+.01
93.65	91.28	Sep	92.59	92.60	92.54	92.55	—.03
93.32	91.61	Dec	92.59	92.60	92.55	92.55	—.03
93.20	91.66	Mar	92.59	92.59	92.59	92.59	—.02
92.70	91.52	Jun				92.43	
92.36	91.60	Sep				92.40	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,184					
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,213 up 451							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-6	92-06	Jun	96-26	96-28	96-21	96-24	
100-14	92-24	Sep	96-23	96-28	96-18	96-22	—1
96-31	94-9	Dec	96-21	96-21	96-16	96-19	—1
96-23	94-20	Mar				96-16	—1
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,943					
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,846 off 1,784							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-15	75	Jun	94-9	94-17	94-2	94-8	—2
100-4	79-1	Sep	94-5	94-9	93-26	94	—2
99-24	88	Dec	93-25	93-26	93-18	93-23	—2
99-12	79-21	Mar	93-22	93-22	93-14	93-16	—2
99-4	82-18	Jun	93-15	93-15	93-9	93-10	—1
99-5	86-4	Sep	93-8	93-8	93-2	93-4	
98-20	87-19	Dec	93-2	93-2	92-28	92-30	
98-12	87-18	Mar				92-24	
97-19	87-19	Jun				92-18	
93-12	87-14	Sep				92-12	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 188,944					
Prev. Day Open Int.282,516 off 1,291							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-13	87-2	Jun	91-21	91-24	91-16	91-17	—3
95-11	86-21	Sep	91-3	91-8	90-29	90-30	—3
91-2	88-30	Dec	90-18	90-20	90-18	90-20	—3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,700					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,271 up 107							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.45	88.82	Jun	91.69	91.69	91.66	91.66	
92.39	88.74	Sep	91.77	91.78	91.74	91.75	
92.15	89.85	Dec	91.47	91.47	91.45	91.45	
92.01	89.96	Mar	91.61	91.61	91.58	91.58	
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.43	91.44	91.42	91.42	
91.83	90.84	Sep	91.33	91.34	91.31	91.32	
91.78	90.84	Dec	91.20	91.20	91.15	91.18	
91.22	90.09	Mar	91.14	91.14	91.12	91.14	+.01
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.04	91.06	91.02	91.04	+.01
91.72	90.32	Sep	90.98	90.98	90.95	90.97	+.02
91.53	90.24	Dec	90.84	90.85	90.83	90.85	+.02
91.45	90.38	Mar	90.81	90.82	90.80	90.82	+.01
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.73	90.74	90.73	90.74	
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.69	90.69	90.67	90.69	
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.63	90.63	90.62	90.64	
90.77	90.24	Mar	90.65	90.65	90.64	90.66	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 78,133					
Prev. Day Open Int.706,739 off 161							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.6996	1.4400	Jun	1.6836	1.6836	1.6778	1.6816	—52
1.7700	1.5290	Sep	1.6570	1.6570	1.6500	1.6550	—50
1.6480	1.5640	Dec	1.6300	1.6310	1.6290	1.6300	—45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,931					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,988 up 625							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8570	.8068	Jun	.8500	.8517	.8495	.8507	—34
.8470	.8093	Sep	.8398	.8410	.8390	.8400	—34
.8420	.8050	Dec	.8380	.8316	.8300	.8310	—34
.8365	.7990	Mar	.8240	.8240	.8240	.8239	—34
.8399	.7995	Jun	.8174	.8174	.8174	.8172	—34
.8138	.7965	Sep	.8130	.8130	.8130	.8112	—34
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,020					
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,722 up 169							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6153	.5057	Jun	.5900	.5904	.5878	.5890	—19
.6155	.5325	Sep	.5898	.5904	.5877	.5889	—21
.6150	.5769	Dec	.5892	.5898	.5875	.5883	—21
.6140	.5820	Mar	.5880	.5880	.5880	.5879	—21
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,468					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,685 up 1,590							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007530	.006254	Jun	.006527	.006528	.006515	.006519	—39
.007390	.006268	Sep	.006540	.006543	.006530	.006534	—40
.007080	.006290	Dec	.006553	.006553	.006553	.006549	—41
.006705	.006315	Mar	.006565	.006565	.006565	.006566	—42
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,203					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,105 off 793							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7205	.5850	Jun	.6905	.6911	.6882	.6894	—28
.7202	.6050	Sep	.6899	.6900	.6872	.6882	—30
.7197	.5600	Dec	.6865	.6885	.6860	.6874	—33
.7165	.6500	Mar	.6890	.6890	.6890	.6882	—35
.6970	.6940	Sep	.6916	.6916	.6916	.6907	—31
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 26,146					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,235 up 2,960							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
207.80	177.50	Jul	202.80	203.70	202.30	203.40	+.50
205.90	192.00	Sep	202.50	203.30	202.20	203.00	+.10
201.40	189.90	Nov	198.60	199.50	198.60	199.50	+.60
203.10	186.30	Jan	201.50	201.50	200.60	201.50	+.40
204.40	191.00	Mar	202.00	202.10	201.60	203.00	+.90
204.40	196.50	May	202.50	202.50	202.00	202.00	+.50
Est. Sales 421		Prev. Sales 758					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,161 off 281							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.54	63.70	Jul	80.50	80.60	79.00	80.01	—.83
76.05	63.95	Oct	75.85	75.95	74.95	75.10	—.30
71.20	62.80	Dec	71.26	71.50	70.90	71.37	+.24
71.80	63.82	Mar	72.18	72.30	71.90	72.28	+.48
71.25	64.40	May	72.20	72.50	72.15	72.50	+.40
77.40	65.67	Jul	72.30	72.30	72.30	72.50	+.45
		Oct				66.65	+1.15
Est. Sales 9,000		Prev. Sales 9,260					
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,463 off 718							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
57.20	44.30	Jul	47.15	47.50	46.70	47.33	+.43
57.48	47.20	Aug	48.00	48.05	47.40	48.00	+.29
58.00	48.00	Sep	49.90	49.90	49.40	49.70	+.09
58.50	50.50	Oct	51.15	51.15	50.70	51.00	+.07
59.40	51.80	Nov	52.40	52.40	51.15	52.05	—.06
60.15	52.85	Dec	53.40	53.40	52.90	53.15	
60.40	53.70	Jan	53.70	54.10	53.65	54.00	+.20
60.00	52.60	Feb	54.00	54.00	53.50	53.85	+.30
56.75	52.00	Mar	51.90	52.50	51.90	52.30	+.40
53.90	50.35	Apr	50.85	50.85	50.85	50.85	+.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,539					
Prev. Day Open Int.110,061 up 1,273							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
21.80	16.33	Jul	16.65	16.82	16.52	16.79	+.12
21.63	16.39	Aug	17.33	17.48	17.12	17.46	+.15
21.52	16.50	Sep	17.78	17.98	17.60	17.92	+.17
21.46	16.50	Oct	18.25	18.35	18.10	18.33	+.13
21.48	17.30	Nov	18.58	18.70	18.49	18.65	+.07
21.50	17.80	Dec	18.88	18.90	18.67	18.85	+.01
21.45	17.87	Jan	18.90	19.90	18.86	19.00	+.03
21.35	18.15	Feb	19.10	19.10	19.00	19.05	—.02
21.45	18.40	Mar	19.15	19.18	19.13	19.15	—.01
21.45	18.83	May	19.08	19.30	19.00	19.20	—.04
21.45	16.65	Jun	19.38	19.40	19.35	19.40	—.02
21.45	17.08	Jul	19.44	19.44	19.42	19.42	—.07
20.20	19.95	Dec	19.85	19.85	19.85	19.85	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 100,170					
Prev. Day Open Int.273,658 off 5,261							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
373.20	324.70	Jun	363.70	364.40	357.40	359.40	—4.50
374.90	329.00	Sep	368.70	369.40	362.50	364.45	—4.50
378.90	333.50	Dec	373.70	373.70	367.80	369.05	—4.60
383.20	343.20	Mar	378.00	378.00	371.00	374.05	—4.65
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 60,103					
Prev. Day Open Int.132,239 up 3,137							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
317.30	266.40	Jun	290.70	290.70	286.80	288.85	—1.45
297.90	272.00	Sep	294.70	294.90	290.80	292.80	—1.45
302.10	279.30	Dec				296.90	—1.55
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 212					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,421 up 3							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
205.45	179.00	Jun	198.55	198.90	195.50	196.35	—2.30
209.00	181.00	Sep	201.05	201.45	198.18	198.90	—2.35
206.90	185.75	Dec	203.25	203.25	202.28	200.30	—2.30
225.50	193.15	Mar				203.70	—2.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,903					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,393 off 874							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,166.70 f	1,172.40 f
Reuters	1,880.60	1,875.70
D.J. Futures	132.55	132.74
Com. Research	240.32	241.20

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Lavoro Plans to Float Stock

Way Clear for Other Italian Banks to Privatize Partially

By Laura Colby
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Italy's largest bank, plans to announce management changes and an overhaul of its statutes next week that could lead to a partial privatization, the bank's chairman said Friday.

Giampiero Cantoni, head of the state-owned bank, said that new legislation in parliament will enable the bank to change its statutes, making it a joint-stock company able to sell shares to the public. Mr. Cantoni said BNL will make the statute change on Wednesday; after that it plans to float shares on the Milan Stock Exchange. But he declined to say how many or when.

Mr. Cantoni said that on Wednesday, he will also name "two or three" managing directors to run the bank, whose earnings and reputation were battered last year by a scandal over unsanctioned loans to Iraq. He added that the current managing director, Paolo Savona, would be one of them, but did not name the others.

The statute changes are made possible by a law currently being debated by Italy's Senate — and already passed by the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of parliament. The so-called Amato bill provides a legal framework for Italian banks, almost all of which are state-controlled, to sell up to 49 percent of their voting stock to the public.

BNL's nonvoting savings shares are traded on the Milan stock exchange, but all of its voting capital is currently in state hands. The bank's capital is currently 58.6 percent-owned by the Italian Treasury, 20.2 percent-owned by INA, the government-owned national insurance institute and 17.2 percent-owned by INPS, the state pension institute.

The bill, which Mr. Cantoni said should be passed by the Senate by the end of the month, will also provide tax advantages for mergers between banks, he said. Italian law currently penalizes mergers with a capital-gains tax on the revaluation of assets in such deals.

Mr. Cantoni, in a talk at the Press Club of France, said BNL needs to make acquisitions or alliances to achieve the necessary economies of scale ahead of the single European market after 1992.

"We are the largest bank in Italy," he said of BNL, "but our market share is less than 5 percent."

Italy has about 1,193 banks, many of them small local savings banks, and the Bank of Italy is actively encouraging mergers between them ahead of the single European market. The central bank hopes that some 400 of the banks will be absorbed through such consolidations by then.

Mr. Cantoni also said that he expects BNL to post a profit for the current year of about 500 billion lire (roughly $400 million).

The Italian bank reported a loss of 498 billion lire last year, reflecting its efforts to clean up its balance sheet after the loan scandal, which revolved around $3 billion in letters of credit for exports to Iraq issued by the bank's Atlanta, Georgia, branch. BNL management said the loans were unauthorized and that it had no knowledge of them.

A U.S. grand jury is investigating the loans, whose discovery last summer led to the resignation of BNL's previous chairman, Nerio Nesi. Mr. Cantoni was appointed to replace him in September.

France Seeks More Control Of Framatome

Reuters

PARIS — The French government is seeking a total or partial purchase of the 40 percent stake that Compagnie Générale d'Electricité PA holds in France's nuclear power plant builder Framatome, a government source said Friday.

At present the private sector shareholding is held by CGE with 40 percent and Dumez PA with 12 percent. In the public sector, 35 percent is held by the Atomic Energy Commission, 10 percent by France's electricity utility Eléctricité de France, and the remaining 3 percent is held by Framatome employees.

CGE, however, wants to increase its share in Framatome to 52 percent by buying the Dumez 12 percent.

The move to push CGE completely out of the ownership replaces an earlier strategy to split Framatome's shares 50-50 between public and private shareholders.

Saab Auto Had Big Loss In Its First 4 Months

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Saab Automobile AB, a joint venture of the Swedish conglomerate and General Motors Corp. of the United States, announced Friday that it had a loss of 995 million kronor ($162.6 million) in the first four months of 1990, but said the rate of loss for the rest of the year would be lower.

Saab said lower car sales in two of its largest markets, the United States and Sweden, were the main cause of the loss.

Saab Automobile, jointly owned by Saab-Scania AB and GM, has only operated in its present form since Jan. 1, and gave no comparative financial results for the same period last year.

However, the wholly owned car division of Saab-Scania had a 2.1 billion kronor loss in all of 1989.

Analysts said the loss for 1990 could mount to three billion kronor. That figure "is not only possible, it's very possible," said John Longhurst, an analyst with James Capel & Co. in London.

Peter Dupont of UBS/Philips & Drew in London said Saab Automobile may not begin showing a profit until late in 1991.

A statement issued after Saab Automobile's board meeting in Trollhattan said it would make savings by shifting production of the basic Saab 900 car from Nystad, Finland, to Malmo in Sweden. This will release capacity at Nystad to make the Opel Calibra car, part of GM's European lineup.

A separate statement from Adam Opel AG in West Germany said production of Calibras would be increased to 60,000 from 20,000 with the move into the Finnish plant.

Saab Automobile said it also plans to save 400 million kronor a year by purchasing some components, currently made by subsidiaries, from outside companies.

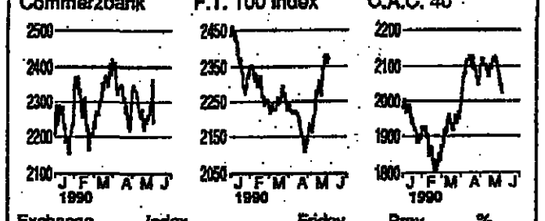
Saab Automobile said car sales for the first four months of 1990 fell to 33,265 units, from 39,845 sold by the old company in the same period of 1989. It added that it expects sales to pick up next autumn with the introduction of a new 2.3 liter car engine.

The company said start-up costs of new plants in Malmo and Sodertalje had burdened the four-month figures, also citing relatively high cost increases in Sweden.

"The proposed measures are necessary from every point of view," the company's American managing director, David Herman, said in a statement.

Saab said the restructuring involved its electrical-component plants in Kramfors and Halde in Norway, employing a total of 596 people, and textile plants at Kristinehamn and Trollhattan employing 759 people.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	120.90	121.10	-0.17
Brussels	Stock Index	6375.70	6370.64	+0.08
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2238.90	2363.40	-5.27
Frankfurt	DAX	1822.17	1846.56	-1.33
Helsinki	UNITAS	576.30	575.00	+0.23
London	Financial Times 30	1892.70	1904.00	-0.59
London	FT-SE 100	2366.60	2378.40	-0.50
Madrid	General Index	284.59	285.05	-0.16
Milan	MIB	1098.40	1097.00	+0.13
Paris	CAC 40	2021.41	2050.45	-1.42
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1271.50	1267.40	+0.32
Zurich	SBS	674.10	673.70	+0.06

Source: Reuters International Herald Tribune

Is France's Axa-Midi Pursuing Geico of the U.S.?

By Albert B. Crenshaw
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Warren Buffett, the Omaha investor, has made a huge gain on his investment in the home and auto insurer Geico Corp., but speculation is now mounting that he wants to sell, possibly to the French insurer Axa-Midi.

The rumors come as the U.S. regulatory and political climate is beginning to turn unfavorable for the car-insurance business.

Few investments have paid off as handsomely as Mr. Buffett's investment in Geico. The insurer has roared back from the brink of disaster in the 1970s, turning Mr. Buffett's $45.7 million stake into more than $1 billion, and bolstering the Omaha-based Mr. Buffett's reputation as one of the premier investment minds of the times.

The sale of his 45 percent stake, or perhaps the whole company, would appear contrary to Mr. Buffett's well-known "'til death do us part" philosophy of holding on to solid investments. While neither he nor Geico will comment on the situation, some analysts have concluded that Mr. Buffett's interest is for sale.

And sources close to the big French property-casualty insurer Axa-Midi Assurances say Geico recently "made a presentation" to that company concerning a sale.

Axa-Midi is known to be seeking a major U.S. company. It had sought to buy Farmers Group of Los Angeles, a unit of BAT Industries PLC, but the deal fell through.

Analysts say the likely factor behind any decision to sell would be the current regulatory and political climate for auto insurance.

"I think the auto-insurance business is changing — and not for the better," said Herbert Goodfriend, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Capital Funding. "It's getting to take on a much more populist, anti-private-sector orientation" as motorists clamor for relief from rising rates.

Regulators are moving to curb rates and thus growth in some states, Mr. Goodfriend said. That would limit the investment potential of insurers, he said, adding that "perhaps Mr. Buffett, who has always taken the long view, is coming to that opinion."

Some stock traders also appear to believe that a sale is possible. Geico stock has been racking up gains notable even amid the current market rally. Trading in the high $140s a month ago, Geico's shares climbed to $160 earlier this week and closed Thursday at $161.75.

If Geico is sold, particularly to a foreign owner, it would be an ironic end to one of the great business success stories of the past 15 years.

Geico was founded in 1936 as Government Employees Insurance Co. to sell car insurance to government workers and military personnel, and it grew from that tiny niche into a nationwide writer of automobile and homeowners coverage.

A series of management mistakes in the mid-1970s that brought the company close to insolvency gave Mr. Buffett his opportunity. Realizing that Geico was, as he put it recently, "a marvelous business" that faced "a one-time huge, but solvable, problem," Mr. Buffett in 1976 made a large investment in the company.

Several analysts suggested that sale of the whole company, or even of Mr. Buffett's stake, would command a premium over the present market price because Geico is an established, profitable player in the market. For a company like Axa-Midi, it would provide an immediate nationwide presence.

"I think Warren Buffett is coming to believe that these companies cannot operate satisfactorily and cannot make a satisfactory return for shareholders in this market," said Michael Smith, an analyst with Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., of auto-insurance firms.

"That being the case, he may feel he wishes to deploy his resources elsewhere so he can make a better return," Mr. Smith said.

SOVIET: *Benefits of U.S. Pact*

(Continued from first finance page)

manufacturing plants, for export sales back to the United States or other Western countries.

But the Soviets' lack of most-favored trade is only one of many factors discouraging foreign investment there. The trade agreement would deal with problems in cutting red tape for American business activities, for example providing access to all advertising media and extending rights to hire directly local employees or citizens of other countries.

But the most serious deterrent to American and other foreign investment is the inconvertibility of the ruble. Changing that will necessitate deep reform of the Soviet price system and strengthening the balance of payments.

The Russians have been covering their worsening trade balance with gold, but while producing nearly 11 million ounces a year, their gold reserves have been declining.

According to CIA data, Soviet gold reserves peaked at 76.1 million ounces in 1985, and were down to 74.5 million in 1987, the last year for which CIA data are available.

But even with that hefty war chest, total Soviet gold reserves, at current prices, are worth less than $30 billion, just about equal to the country's net hard-currency debt to the West.

Without an internal economic overhaul and a big export push, the ruble will stay very soft and will deter foreign investment in the Soviet Union.

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Philips Sets Up Moscow Project

Agence France-Presse

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV has opened a company in the Soviet Union for servicing hospital equipment in cooperation with two Soviet partners, it was announced here Friday.

It is the Dutch electronics giant's first venture into Eastern Europe, said a group spokesman. The agreement was signed in Moscow with the Moscow Children's Hospital and a high technology research cooperative, Tomotek (Moscow).

The new company, Philips Medical Systems Services, is 55 percent owned by Philips, 30 percent by Tomotek and 15 percent by the hospital.

TRUMP: *Was Dealmaker Ever Really That Clever?*

(Continued from first finance pag

erties, as many said when they were bought, or because the markets for those properties have since declined, Mr. Trump now faces the prospect of taking losses on many of the assets he might want to sell.

Mr. Trump has invested as much as $75 million to refurbish planes and terminals since paying $365 million last year to buy Eastern Airlines's Washington-New York-Boston shuttle. At the time, Mr. Trump said he would make the shuttle a "diamond, an absolute diamond."

But analysts now estimate that Mr. Trump stands to lose about $100 million if he can find a buyer, as his bankers are pressing him to do. It doesn't help Mr. Trump that Pan Am is trying to sell its competing shuttle at the same time.

On New York's old West Side rail yards, Mr. Trump had hoped to build a collection of offices, condominiums, and shopping centers known as Trump City, at an estimated cost of $4 billion. But today, while Trump City remains on the drawing boards, the interest and tax expenses on the land purchases alone are costing Trump about $25 million a year. Real estate executives say there is little chance that anybody would pay anywhere near enough to enable him to pay off the $200 million mortgage that Chase Manhattan Corp. holds on the property.

Mr. Trump was so successful at peddling the idea that he was a business genius that evidence of his business missteps has come as a shock. Bankers from three of the four major bank lenders to Mr. Trump said that the most startling aspect of the past three weeks of intense negotiations has been their discovery that Mr. Trump does not run a tight ship.

"His attention to expenses is certainly not what it should have been. That's rapidly becoming apparent," said one banker at a major New York bank with large loans to Mr. Trump. Paradoxically, the banker discovered a bright side: Mr. Trump's ability to tighten up, to cut expenses and alleviate at least some of his cash flow shortage.

Payrolls have already been trimmed at the Taj Mahal casino and at the Shuttle, where amenities have been curtailed and a cutback in weekend service is under consideration. Bankers are also pushing for cuts in advertising and promotion at the Trump Organization.

Mr. Trump has always taken care to put the best spin on his business activities, even when it involves telling less than the whole truth. When news that his cash problems first began to surface earlier this spring, Mr. Trump dismissed it as malicious gossip. Days later, he admitted that he had explored selling a number of his properties, but explained it was a strategic move to make himself "king of cash." His aim, he said, was to be in position to buy up property once values had declined.

In financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at about the same time, however, he was telling a different story about at least one property, the Trump Castle casino. In those filings, he reported that for the first three months of 1990, cash income from the casino had improved "somewhat" from the same period in 1989, but that "management believes that future cash flows may be further impacted" by the opening of the Taj in April.

"He tries to turn the public relations to make him look like a genius. If that was true, why wasn't he selling in 1987 and 1988, when the New York real estate market was booming away?" said Jordan E. Goodman, a senior reporter at Money magazine who has covered Trump for several years.

Mr. Goodman was hardly the first to warn of the dangers of letting hype get in the way of sound business judgment.

"You can't con people, at least not for long," a New York dealmaker advised not long ago. "You can create excitement, you can do wonderful promotion and get all kinds of press, and you can throw in a little hyperbole. But if you don't deliver the goods, people will eventually catch on."

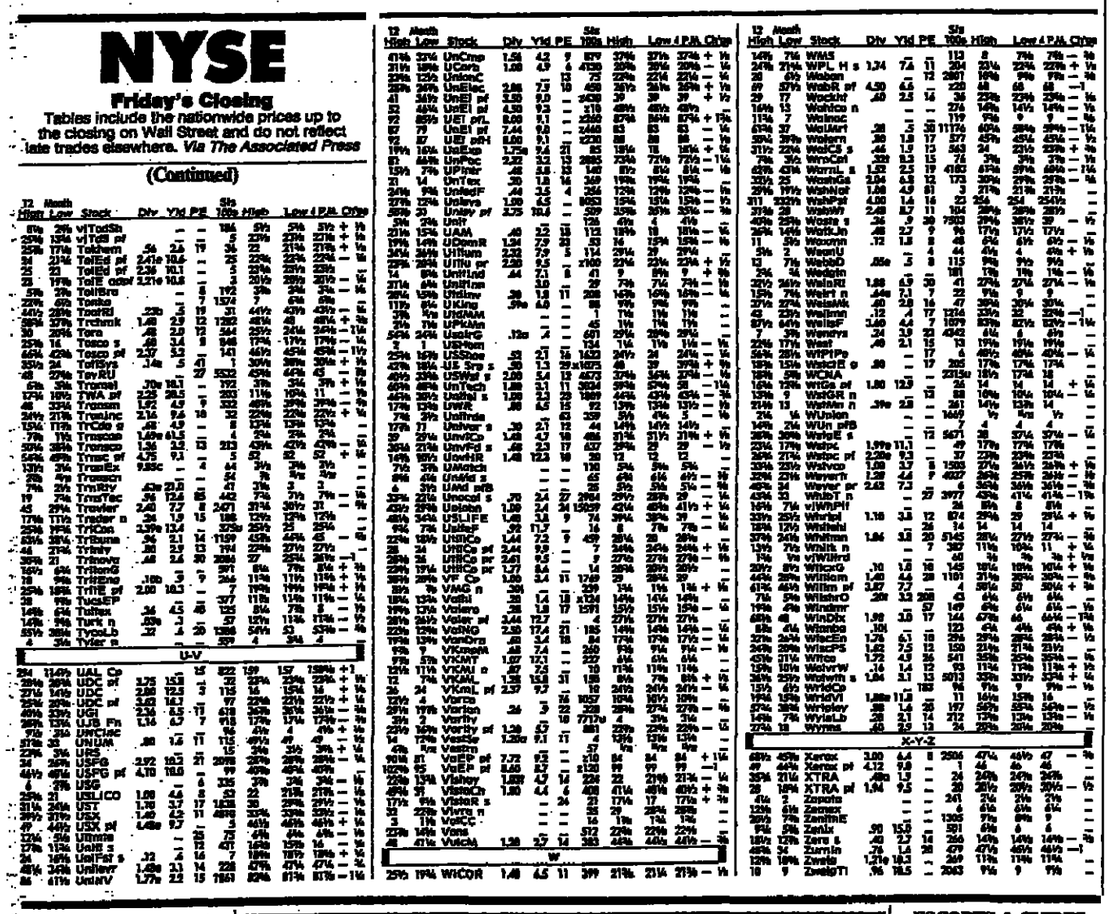
So wrote Donald J. Trump, in his best-selling book, "Trump: The Art of the Deal."

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



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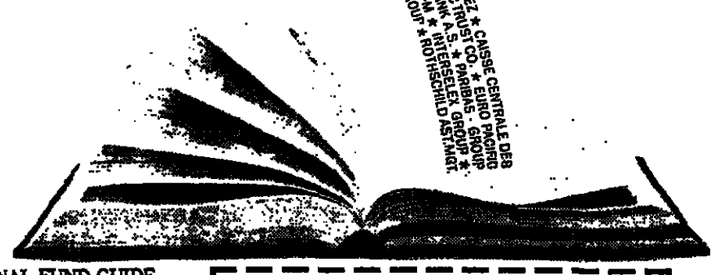

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Friday's Closing

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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
		A								
4	2¾	ABM G	–	–	22	855	2¾	2¾	2¾	–
10⅝	8½	AIM Str	1.08	12.5	–	73	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	AIM Tel	–	–	–	143	2⅛	2	2	–
12⅝	5⅞	AMC	–	–	127	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	– ⅛
3⅛	1	ARC	–	–	–	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
27⅞	9¼	AT&E	–	–	–	3349u	25⅞	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅜	ATTC wt	–	–	–	50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	–
13⅝	7⅜	ATI	–	–	29	219	13⅝	13	13⅝	–
57¼	49⅛	ATT Fd	2.39e	4.2	–	32	57⅝	56⅝	56⅞	– ⅜
16⅝	8⅛	Ablomd	–	–	–	16	12½	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
12	4⅝	AckCm n	–	–	–	80	5	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
5⅝	4	AcmeU	.04e	.8	–	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	–
4⅝	2	Action	–	–	19	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

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Hopewell Backed in Bangkok

Cabinet Approves Mass-Transit Plan

Reuters

BANGKOK — The Thai cabinet approved in principle on Friday a proposal by Hopewell Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong to invest $3.1 billion in an elevated rail and freeway system for Bangkok.

A government spokesman said Hopewell is seeking a 30-year concession to operate the 60.1 kilometer (37.2 mile) mass-transit system in return for its investment. The system partly involves elevating Bangkok's ground-level rail tracks, which crisscross city roads and slow its heavy traffic.

The spokesman said Hopewell proposed to pay the Thai government a minimum $2.1 billion for the concession and for rights to develop commercial and residential complexes at stations through which the system runs.

The Hopewell-led consortium will build within four years the first 18.8-kilometer section of the multi-level rail and toll road system between Bangkok airport and the city center. The entire project is planned to be in full operation in eight years.

Hopewell is an ambitious property development company with major interests in China. Some analysts have said they consider the company to be overstretched on highly leveraged and poorly timed projects, including many in China's southern coastal regions.

Thai officials said Hopewell plans to finance its investment in Bangkok largely by issuing shares for public subscription in local and foreign capital markets.

Hopewell's managing director, Gordon Wu, told a local newspaper that Thailand's largest commercial bank, Bangkok Bank Ltd., has offered to put up a 1.5 billion baht ($58.2 million) guarantee that the Hopewell-led group is financially sound.

The Hopewell project has been proposed independently of a $1.6 billion elevated rail system that a Thai government agency is proposing to award to a Canadian-Japanese consortium led by Lavalin International Inc. of Canada. Thailand's Expressways and Rapid Transit Authority confirmed this week that it will soon propose to the cabinet that it award that project to Lavalin.

Analysts Skeptical About Hitachi Chip

Reuters

TOKYO — The news that Hitachi Ltd. has developed a prototype memory chip with much greater storage capacity than models now in production was greeted with skepticism by analysts on Friday.

They questioned whether the chip would ever be mass produced because its key technology is too slow and too costly.

The Japanese electronics firm said on Thursday that it had developed a chip — the 64-megabit dynamic random-access memory — which could store the equivalent of a 256-page newspaper.

The announcement put Hitachi in the forefront of the fierce race to develop the next generation of semiconductors.

"My perception is that you could make 64-megabit DRAM chips anytime you wish employing the technology Hitachi used," said Naoki Sato, an electronics analyst at Schroder Securities (Japan) Ltd. "But it's simply not commercially feasible," he said.

He and other analysts say NEC Corp., Fujitsu Ltd. and Toshiba Corp. are all competing with Hitachi to be the first out with a new semiconductor. They said Hitachi announced the new prototype to capture the limelight.

Hitachi used electric-beam technology to write circuit layers onto a wafer, the disc-shaped bed on which hundreds of individual chips are formed. The beam moves slowly, making trillions of stops before processing the whole layer.

"It's like walking to New York versus taking a plane," said Steve Meyers, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. "I don't see a lot of significance in this. An enormous amount of work has to be done to commercialize these chips."

Hitachi declined to say when it plans to begin mass production.

One-megabit chips, holding one million bits of information, are now the most common memory device on the market.

The 64-megabit DRAMs could dramatically reduce the size of computers. Possible applications for it include powerful memory-storage devices that could replace floppy disks, ultrasmall voice recorders, electronic-camera film and high-definition television sets that require huge memory capacities.

Sixteen-megabit chips are widely expected to reach the market within two years.

NEC and Fujitsu have already said they have developed technologies for producing 64-megabit DRAMs.

According to semiconductor industry officials, Toshiba Corp. is also making rapid progress. A NEC spokesman, Hisashi Saito, said NEC was undaunted by its competitor's announcement.

"Hitachi seems to be announcing that it is taking the lead in chip technology," Mr. Saito said. "But the E-beam technology is not commercially viable to begin with, and we are more intent on developing optical lithography techniques that will bring us closer to mass production," said Mr. Saito.

Hitachi's prototype consumes much less power than existing memory chips.

Multi-Purpose Plans to Sell Its Shipping Unit

Agence France-Presse

KUALA LUMPUR — Multi-Purpose Holdings Bhd. said Friday that it plans to sell its shipping business to help improve liquidity.

The conglomerate's chief executive, Lim Thian Kiat, said the group's shipping operations had been supported by loans raised by its ship-owning subsidiaries, as well as funds extended by Multi-Purpose Holdings.

"This has placed much financial strain on the servicing of loans," he said, adding that the group wanted to take advantage of the improved second-hand ship market.

Most of Multi-Purpose's eight vessels are relatively old and require a high degree of repair and maintenance. Mr. Lim said continuation of the shipping operations would not be viable unless the ships were replaced.

The proceeds from the proposed sale of the fleet, estimated at 132.2 million ringgit ($48.8 million), would be used to discharge borrowings by Multi-Purpose's ship-owning subsidiaries. The balance would be used to repay intra-group loans of about 200 million ringgit owed to Multi-Purpose as of Dec. 31.

Multi-Purpose will in turn use ings, which totaled 240 million ringgit as of Dec. 31.

Multi-Purpose's shipping business recorded group pretax profit of 10 million ringgit last year and 8.1 million ringgit in 1988 after suffering three years of losses.

Multi-Purpose, formerly the investment arm of Malaysia's largest ethnic-Chinese political party, the Malaysian Chinese Association, is controlled by Kamunting Corp., which saved it from a hostile takeover bid in May 1989.

Group interests include banking, plantations, property development, manufacturing and trading.

■ Shipping Deal Likely

Malaysian Helicopter Services Bhd., a unit of Malaysian Airline System, said it would buy a 40-percent stake in the state-owned Perbadanan Nasional Shipping Line Bhd. for 52.3 million ringgit, Reuters reported from Kuala Lumpur. MHS will buy 19.6 million one-ringgit shares in PNSL, a unit of Perbadanan Nasional Bhd., via a share issue. An MHS statement said the proposed deal would enable it to widen its base in transportation, including shipping.

China Plans $1 Billion Bond Issue

Reuters

BEIJING — China will soon issue 5.5 billion yuan ($1.16 billion) in corporate bonds with the approval of its central bank, Xinhua news agency said Friday.

Funds raised by the issue will be used to support major state construction projects and boost export-oriented enterprises, the news agency said.

Diplomats said the issue showed a further easing in China's monetary policy aimed at resuscitating sluggish industrial output and clearing debts held between companies.

A senior Chinese economist said on Thursday that the bond market should be expanded to help financial reform.

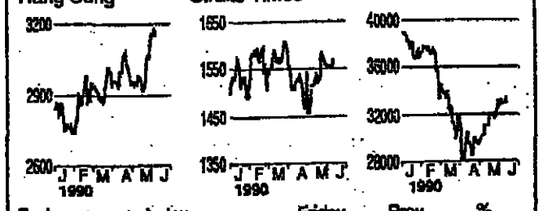
The government, saddled with a budget deficit estimated at more than 60 billion yuan, is reluctant to lend directly to state-run enterprises, many of which are also heavily in debt, diplomats said.

Interest rates on the bonds issued may be about 40 percent higher than savings deposit rates, the news agency said. It did not give the duration of the bonds.

Diplomats said the bond issue may show that China's sluggish industrial output has not responded quickly enough to a relaxation of credit earlier this year.

Industrial output value rose 3 percent in May over the same month a year ago. That was higher than the first four months of the year, but below the state's target of 6 percent growth for 1990 compared to 1989.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3174.33	3145.30	+0.92
Singapore	Straits Times	1568.07	1553.10	+0.96
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1503.80	1509.20	-0.36
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	32993.29	33192.50	-0.60
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	588.09	588.27	-0.03
Bangkok	Book Club	902.75	893.41	+1.05
Seoul	Composite Stock	803.63	804.09	-0.06
Taipei	Weighted Price	6454.12	6602.12	-2.24
Manila	Composite	772.15	764.53	+1.00
New Zealand	Barclays	1780.94	1777.24	+0.21
Bombay	National Index	Closed	426.93	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia Seek 'Growth Triangle'

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In an effort to overcome the shortages of land, labor and water that restrict its economic growth, Singapore is discussing a plan with Indonesia and Malaysia for cooperation in creating an industrial, commercial and tourism "growth triangle" linking the three countries.

The three governments have endorsed the idea of closer economic integration and foreign investors appear enthusiastic.

After talks with President Suharto of Indonesia on Monday, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia said that they had agreed to work with Singapore because "it will be beneficial for all three of us."

Malaysia and Indonesia could gain from "the prosperity and spending power of Singapore and the spillover effect of its tourism industry," he added.

Mr. Mahathir said a joint development authority linking the three countries is now being considered.

The basis for a growth triangle has already been laid. Over the past few years, as costs of production have risen in Singapore, many manufacturing firms have relocated labor-intensive operations to the Malaysian state of Johore, which is linked to Singapore by a causeway that carries a rail line and highway.

Components and other industrial equipment imported into Johore and later exported are not taxed.

With costs rising in Johore, labor-intensive manufacturers and suppliers in Singapore have said they plan to move to Batam island, a duty-free zone in the Indonesian province of Riau, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Singapore by ferry.

Manufacturers estimate that the cost of labor is Johore is about half that of Singapore, while in Batam it is about one-quarter.

Government and private-sector planning groups were set up between Johore and Singapore in 1989 and between Singapore and Indonesia earlier this year to streamline customs and immigration barriers and work out ways of expanding economic cooperation.

In Batam, Singapore and Indonesia have formed joint-venture companies to supply international telephone and facsimile links from Singapore, and to develop and manage a 500 hectare (1,200 acre) industrial park with employment for about 40,000 workers.

The Singapore government has offered tax incentives to encourage companies to transfer labor-intensive operations to Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries in the region.

Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's first deputy prime minister, said the idea was to get investors to look at Singapore, Batam and Johore as a single investment region, not as separate states competing for capital.

However, potential investors worry that different regulations applying in each of the three countries may impede extension of their operations and reduce the value of economies of scale.

Responding to this concern, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore's minister for trade and industry, told a conference of local and foreign business executives this week that he does not see a European-style common market or economic union between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

Some officials in Indonesia and Malaysia have also expressed concern that the lion's share of benefits from closer integration may flow to Singapore.

Bonno Hylkema, chairman and managing director of Philips Singapore Pte., said that because of rising costs his company had helped its suppliers and contractors to move to Johore to make components for consumer electronic products that are then shipped back to Singapore for assembly. "Batam will be the next extension," he said.

Tokyo's OTC Stock Fad Starts to Look Durable

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese investors' sudden infatuation with over-the-counter stocks could be blossoming into a lasting relationship, according to market analysts.

The steep drop in share prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's main section early this year and uncertainty over currency and interest-rate direction has sparked new interest in the OTC market and its potentially fast-growth stocks.

"It's a kind of fashion right now," said Edwin Merner, research director at Schroder Investment Management (Japan) Ltd. "It could go on for a while yet. With interest rates relatively high you can't move large-capital stocks."

The second section also harbors many small-capital stocks and has lured buyers, but it is the lesser-known issues outside the exchange that have stolen the limelight. The Nikkei OTC stock average has surged 47 percent so far this year, compared with a 0.04 percent rise in the second section index.

The average daily trading value of OTC stocks exceeded that of the second section in April for the first time, reaching 25.9 billion yen ($170 million), against 19.0 billion yen for the second section.

"People are crazy about buying OTC stocks right now and they don't care about price/earnings ratios," said Kojiro Watanabe, president of Tokyo Investment Information Center, a research and investment management service.

The average price of OTC stocks is 80 times earnings, compared with 40 times for second section stocks, according to Mr. Merner of Schroder.

There are 292 OTC-listed stocks, 17 of which were listed this year.

Medium-sized institutions and individuals make up the lion's share of trade in OTC stocks, but larger institutions, including the Big Four brokerages, are starting to play a bigger role.

Several Japanese and foreign brokerages, including Nomura Securities Co., the world's biggest, have launched OTC and other small-capital stock funds. Nomura launched a Tokyo OTC fund on the New York Stock Exchange in March.

"The bubble still has room to expand, particularly with strong growth in certain issues and sectors," said Bob Howe, a fund manager at Rowe Price-Fleming Inc.

Among the OTC's star performers is the information-products issue Nihon Denpa Kogyo Co. Its share price has jumped more than 300 percent, from a low of 1,660 yen reached on May 9, 1989. It closed 90 yen lower at 6,710 on Thursday.

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Cameroon Beats Argentina, 1-0, In Cup Opener

The Associated Press

MILAN — In one of the most stunning upsets in World Cup history, Cameroon beat defending champion Argentina, 1-0, Friday as François Omam Biyick scored in the 66th minute while his team was shorthanded.

It was a shocking start to the world soccer championship. It also was a fitting result, because the African team outplayed the Argentines throughout and weren't fazed by having two players ejected in the second half.

Cameroon's counterattacks kept Argentina off-stride all game, and the Cameroon defense continually fouled Diego Maradona to keep him from dominating the way he did in leading Argentina to the 1986 title.

Biyick, who got five goals in the qualifying rounds, including the goal in a 1-0 victory over Tunisia that put Cameroon into the World Cup for the second time, scored on a header off a free kick. The Argentine defense was sloppy in trying to clear the ball and Biyick's header bounced off the hands of goalkeeper Nery Pumpido and into the net.

"It was my dream coming here to score the first goal of the tournament, and now it's come true," said the 24-year-old striker for the "Indomitable Lions" of Cameroon. "I still can't believe it."

The goal came four minutes after André Biyik was ejected for a rough tackle on Claudio Caniggia. That forced Cameroon to play a man down.

It went two men down in the 88th minute when defender Benjamin Massing made a rough tackle on a break by Caniggia down the right wing. Still, the Africans held on and, when the final whistle blew, they stormed onto the field and hugged each other as if the championship was theirs.

The two key defenders will automatically be suspended for Cameroon's next Group B match, against Romania on June 14.

Kana Biyik was the victim of FIFA's new tough guidelines to referees to crack down on rough play. The new directives order referees to expel any player who commits an *intentional foul to prevent a goal.*

Biyik brought down Caniggia, when the Argentine forward had the opportunity to break for the goal on the right.

Caniggia, a second-half substitute for Oscar Ruggeri, also was involved in the second expulsion. He evaded two tackles as he rushed toward the goal but was finally hacked by Massing.

Massing already had been booked in the first half for a foul on Maradona.

The Argentines left the field with heads bowed and wondering if they could survive the first round, let alone repeat as champions.

Cameroon played a cool, composed game and never seemed inhibited by the reputation of the Argentine stars.

"I think both teams played on the same level, and we had more luck," said Valeri Nepomniachi, the Soviet coach of Cameroon's team.

The goal came six minutes after Cameroon had been reduced to 10 men.

Emmanuel Kunde took a free kick about eight meters out on the left side, sending a high ball into the Argentine area.

Cyrille Makanaky flicked the *ball over his head, Biyik* headed it downward, and goalkeeper Pumpido let it slip beneath him into the net.

"I noticed that his right side was empty and I tried to aim there," said Biyik, who plays for Laval in the French second division.

Nepomniachi made one surprise in his starting lineup, fielding 35-year-old veteran goalkeeper Thomas N'Kono, a hero of the 1982 World Cup, instead of Joseph-Antoine Bell, who was widely expected to start. Bell was not even among the substitutes.

"We have three good goalkeepers," Nepomniachi said. But Bell seemed to have been disciplined by the coach for some statements critical of the team's preparations.

N'Kono's confident performance added to his team's composure. Cameroon had possession of the ball more and several times threatened the Argentine defense with swift counter-attacks.

Argentina's coach, Carlos Bilardo, said the loss "was the worst thing that has happened to me" since he took charge of the national team in 1983. Argentina won the 1986 World Cup.

"They are adversaries that we know well. Now it all depends on us," Bilardo said. "This loss, no need to say it, worries us."

■ Dazzling Ceremony

A dazzling show of Italian fashions, song and dance preceded Friday's kickoff of the World Cup before a sellout crowd at Meazza Stadium and a worldwide television audience, The Associated Press reported.

The 25-minute extravaganza inside the towering high-tech stadium with a lattice-work roof featured 160 models wearing the creations of four noted Italian designers, three singers, 24 giant soccer balls and one giant helium balloon that looked like a soccer ball.

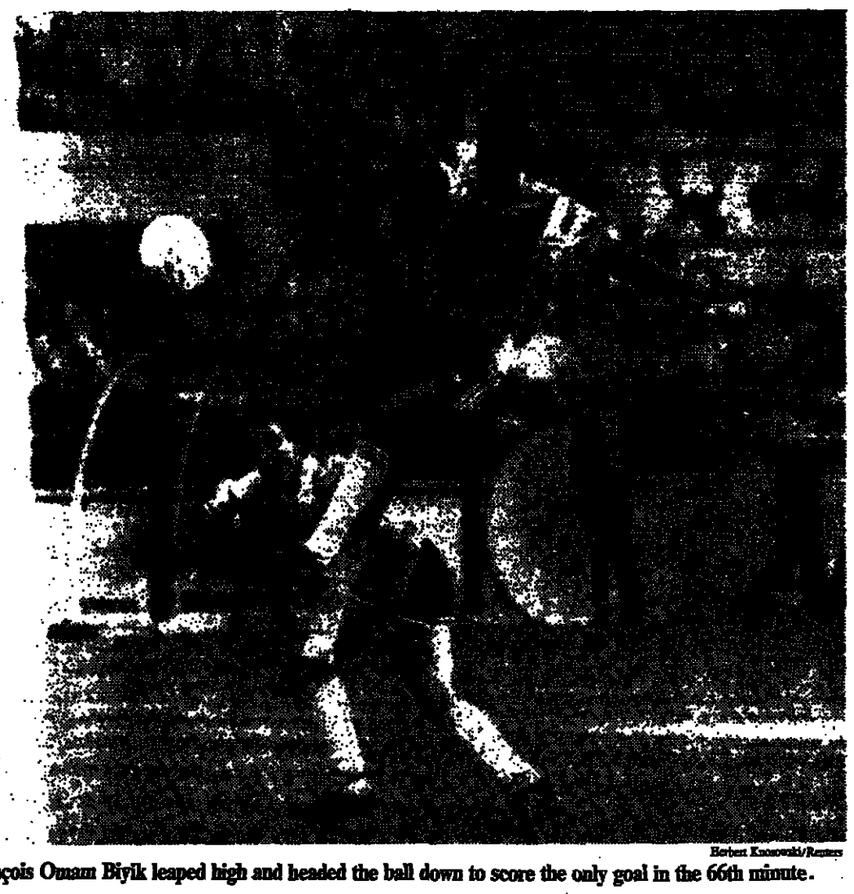
Four heads of state, attending the opener between defending champion Argentina and Cameroon, watched the ceremony from the stands.

To the sound of the World Cup Anthem "Un Estate Italiana" (An Italian Summer) sung by popular recording artists Edoardo Bennato and Gianna Nannini, 200 gymnasts came on to the pitch bearing the flags of the 24 finalists.

Verdi's trumpet march from "Aida" was played during the final stages of the ceremony over a television hookup from Milan's La Scala theater. The theater's orchestra was conducted by Riccardo Muti.

At the end, the giant soccer-ball balloon floated up from the field through the opening in the stadium roof while the 24 giant soccer balls on the field opened into daisies, releasing hundreds of colored balloons.

The heads of state at the game were Italy's President Francesco Cossiga, Argentina's President Carlos Saúl Menem, Cameroon's President Paul Biya and Brazil's President Fernando Collor de Mello.



Herbert Knosowski/Reuters

François Omam Biyik leaped high and headed the ball down to score the only goal in the 66th minute.

Eco Gelland/Reuters

Having kicked Diego Maradona in the shoulder, Akam Ndip came to his aid.

Kadhaire Kraikein/The Associated Press

Argentina's key player, Maradona, was not a factor as he was closely marked and often fouled.

Diether Endlicher/The Associated Press

The field of the stadium was filed with gymnasts during part of the 25-minute opening ceremonies.

Maradona: Can't Afford To Lose Again

The Associated Press

MILAN — Star Argentine striker Diego Maradona, whose performance was disappointing in the World Cup opener, said afterward that "mistakes" had cost his team *the game.*

In Buenos Aires, Argentine fans were shocked and angered.

Maradona said Argentina could have beaten Cameroon "had we not made so many mistakes in the first half."

He said that, "We can't afford to lose again. Now we want revenge."

Maradona, playing on a pitch where he often has been a loser in Italian league games, seldom looked dangerous as Argentina was beaten by the 66th-minute header by François Omam Biyick.

"But *I felt* comfortable up to their goal," said Maradona, who didn't take a single shot against goalkeeper Thomas N'Kono in the match. "Then, after their goal, the situation changed."

One of Maradona's few good plays came after only three minutes when he fired a pass to Abel Balbo from the right. But N'Kono easily stopped Balbo's shot.

Cameroon, which had two players expelled from the game for committing fouls, played hard against Maradona, marking him closely.

With just four minutes gone, Benjamin Massing was booked for fouling Maradona. In the 22d minute, Victor N'Dip received a yellow card for hitting Maradona in the shoulder with his foot. By the 31st-minute mark, Maradona had been fouled six times.

"We had been planning to stop Maradona and it actually worked," said Cameroon's coach, Valeri Ne*pomniachi.*

Maradona said he didn't think Cameroon was fouling him intentionally.

"*I don't think they had intentions* of beating us up to win the game," he said. "We had many opportunities to get close, but Cameroon *stopped us and they often did* it with fouls."

Argentina's coach, Carlos Bilardo, said he wasn't unhappy with Maradona's performance.

"Maradona is a great player," Bilardo said. "But if the whole team doesn't help him there's nothing you can do."

In Buenos Aires, workday activity virtually halted as fans throughout the country of 32 million gathered in front of television *sets in* homes and offices to watch the game.

After the stunning loss, many fans blamed *Bilardo and his players.*

"Bad, very bad," said Obdulio Fernandez, a locker room attendant at the Ferro Carril Oeste soccer club. "We need some new soccer players, that's all."

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Rome-London Accord on Hooligans

ROME (Reuters) — Italy will officially notify the British government of all proceedings taken against English soccer fans during the World Cup finals, the foreign ministry said Friday.

A statement said Rome and London had formally agreed to work together to try to prevent violence connected with the month-long tournament. England plays its first round matches on the island of Sardinia, and British police have already supplied Italian security forces with a list of the worst-known soccer hooligans.

Friday's statement said Italian authorities would convey details of all court cases and other disciplinary measures against English and Welsh fans to the relevant authorities and to the National Football Intelligence Unit.

A British embassy spokesman said the agreement followed the approval by the British government earlier this year of the Football Spectators Act which applies to England and Wales.

● An English soccer fan was given a three-month suspended jail sentence on Thursday after a court in Cagliari convicted him of assaulting *a plainclothes policeman. Andrew Parry, 28, from Newcastle-under-*Lyme in central England, apologized to the policeman and made an unspecified donation to the Italian police orphans fund, court officials said. He was arrested Wednesday in the Cagliari railway station bar, and *became the fourth English fan to be convicted this week by the court in* Cagliari.

● Three English soccer fans in Cagliari were briefly retained by police Thursday night after they brawled with some Sardinians. Police said the Sardinians provoked the English by insulting them on the street and trying to tear their Union Jack flag and pull their hair.

Belgian Attacked; Mistaken as Briton

LATINA, Italy (Reuters) — A group of Italians attacked a Belgian lorry driver in a bar because they thought he was an English soccer hooligan, police said Friday.

They said youths in Latina, a small town 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Rome, kicked and threw stones at blond-haired Alain Lammortain, 26, after he ordered a beer.

Lammortain tried to defend himself with a screwdriver then, barricad*ed himself in his truck until police arrived. He was not seriously injured;* two of the youths were charged with assault and released.

FIFA Retreats on Analysis of Officials

ROME (AP) — FIFA reversed its position Thursday and said it would not oppose the halftime use of televised computer simulations to analyze refereeing decisions of cup games.

Italy's state-owned RAI network decided to use the Telebeam simulator during the 15-minute halftime despite months of pleas from FIFA, the sport's governing body. FIFA contended that the simulations could stir crowd violence if a referees' error were exposed.

"We cannot stop a television network from using the technology it has developed," said FIFA's secretary general, Joseph Blatter. "RAI wants to show the positive things, not the problem areas and things that put decisions into doubts."

British Gamblers Seem Confused

LONDON (AP) — If British gamblers are to be believed, England will play the Netherlands in the final of the World Cup. Paradoxically, they favor Italy as the winner.

The England-Netherlands match, a 20-1 shot, is the favorite choice of people in Britain trying to forecast the finalists. But among those picking *the overall winner, Italy is the favorite at 3-1, while the Netherlands is 4-1* and England is tied for fifth with defending champion Argentina at 11-1.

The World Cup has attracted heavy betting throughout Britain, where more than £4,000 poinds ($6,800) will be gambled for every minute of *soccer played, according to the country's largest bookmaker, Ladbrokes.* It said it expects a record £20 million to be wagered over during the tournament.

For the Record

Glenn Hysen and Glenn Stromberg will not play in Sweden's opener against Brazil on Sunday. Hysen, the Swedish captain and central defender, ruled himself out Friday because of the calf injury that has nagged him since May 25; Stromberg will be sidelined two to seven days with a similar injury sustained in training Thursday night. *(UPI)*

Brazilian midfielder Dunga passed a fitness test Friday and will play against Sweden on Sunday. *(Reuters)*

The Lombardy League, which advocates more autonomy for the northern Italy region, said it will donate its World Cup tickets to Milanese orphans to publicize what it says is public money wasted on the tournament. *(AP)*

Italian women surveyed by the weekly magazine Novella 2000 voted Roberto Baggio of Italy the most handsome soccer player of the tournament. Voted the least attractive was Diego Maradona of Argentina. *(AP)*

Standings

FIRST ROUND

GROUP A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0

Saturday, June 9
At Rome
Italy vs. Austria, 9 p.m.
Sunday, June 10
At Florence
U.S. vs. Czechoslovakia, 5 p.m.
Thursday, June 14
At Rome
Italy vs. United States, 9 p.m.
Friday, June 15
At Florence
Austria vs. Czechoslovakia, 5 p.m.
Tuesday, June 19
At Rome
Italy vs. Czechoslovakia, 9 p.m.
At Florence
Austria vs. United States, 9 p.m.

GROUP B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Cameroon	1	0	0	1	0	2
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soviet Union	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	1	0	0	1	0

Friday, June 8
At Milan
Cameroon 1, Argentina 0
Saturday, June 9
At Bari
Soviet Union vs. Romania, 5 p.m.
Wednesday, June 13
At Naples
Argentina vs. Soviet Union, 9 p.m.
Thursday, June 14
At Bari
Cameroon vs. Romania, 5 p.m.
Monday, June 18
At Naples
Argentina vs. Romania, 9 p.m.
At Bari
Cameroon vs. Soviet Union, 9 p.m.

GROUP C

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sunday, June 10
At Turin
Brazil vs. Sweden, 9 p.m.
Monday, June 11
At Genoa
Costa Rica vs. Scotland, 5 p.m.
Saturday, June 16
At Turin
Brazil vs. Costa Rica, 5 p.m.
At Genoa
Sweden vs. Scotland, 9 p.m.
Wednesday, June 20
At Turin
Brazil vs. Scotland, 9 p.m.
At Genoa
Sweden vs. Costa Rica, 9 p.m.

GROUP D

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arb Em	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0

Saturday, June 9
At Bologna
UAE vs. Colombia, 5 p.m.
Sunday, June 10
At Milan
West Germany vs. Yugoslavia, 9 p.m.
Thursday, June 14
At Bologna
Yugoslavia vs. Colombia, 5 p.m.
Friday, June 15
At Milan
West Germany vs. UAE, 9 p.m.
Tuesday, June 19
At Bologna
Yugoslavia vs. UAE, 5 p.m.
At Milan
West Germany vs. Colombia, 5 p.m.

GROUP E

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tuesday, June 12
At Verona
Belgium vs. South Korea, 5 p.m.
Wednesday, June 13
At Udine
Uruguay vs. Spain, 5 p.m.
Sunday, June 17
At Verona
Belgium vs. Uruguay, 9 p.m.
At Udine
South Korea vs. Spain, 9 p.m.
Thursday, June 21
At Verona
Belgium vs. Spain, 5 p.m.
At Udine
South Korea vs. Uruguay, 5 p.m.

GROUP F

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0
England	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0

Monday, June 11
At Cagliari
England vs. Ireland, 9 p.m.
Tuesday, June 12
At Palermo
Netherlands vs. Egypt, 9 p.m.
Saturday, June 16
At Cagliari
England vs. Netherlands, 9 p.m.
Sunday, June 17
At Palermo
Ireland vs. Egypt, 5 p.m.
Thursday, June 21
At Cagliari
England vs. Egypt, 9 p.m.
At Palermo
Ireland vs. Netherlands, 9 p.m.

Italia 90 Chief Calls It 'Miracle;' Safety Inspectors Continue to Find Flaws

Montezemolo: 'High Price Paid'

Reuters

ROME — The head of Italy's World Cup organizational effort, Luca di Montezemolo, said Friday that the host country had performed miracles to get ready for the tournament in time, but that the cost had been high.

In an interview with the newspaper La Repubblica, Montezemolo, who heads the Italia 90 organizing committee, said, "I am convinced that in view of the general situation in the country miracles were done. But in some cases a high price was paid."

He did not elaborate, but was clearly referring to the deaths of 24 workers at construction projects, the injuries to many others, and the chaos in many cities caused by a last minute rush to finish projects.

Some construction is still going on and will not be finished until after the competition ends.

Montezemolo said the World Cup had demonstrated how Italy "has made crisis a fundamental instrument to pass from planning to implementation of projects.

"Doing things at the last minute is a national reality. I am amazed that anybody could realistically *think that football could change* this," said Montezemolo.

In a tribute to the astonishing speed at which projects were completed at the last moment, he added: "I challenge anyone to carry out what has been achieved here between 1989 and today."

He said more had been done in preparation for the World Cup *than had been achieved in the last* 30 years, since the 1960 Olympics.

"That roads would not be finished in time was carved in stone," he said, adding the he believed "that you would need a World Cup every year to get things done in Italy."

Stadium Disputes, and Dispensations, Continue in Rome, Bologna and Verona

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — One day before the opening match pitting Italy against Austria, Rome's renovated Olympic Stadium was given final safety approval Friday by municipal authorities.

Late Thursday, the interior minister had for the second time this week overridden objections from his own safety inspectors, this time clearing the stadium in Bologna for use during the finals.

Experts from Rome's fire brigade, the police department, the *health authority, the city and the* civil protection bureau made a two-hour inspection of Olympic Stadium, restructured at a cost of $140 million, then imposed some strict conditions for Saturday's game.

They included stationing 70 firemen inside the grounds, keeping the stairs entirely clear and not allowing in one person more than the stadium's maximum seating capacity of 83,400.

On Tuesday, Olympic Stadium had been given an emergency dispensation for use by Interior Minister Antonio Gava although an inspection team from his ministry had found that emergency access tunnels were below the legal minimum height for fire engines and that spectator escape routes were inadequate.

Thursday, Gava granted dispen*sation from safety requirements* to enable Dall'Ara stadium in Bologna to be used for cup matches, an ministry statement said.

Earlier in the day, a ministry safety inspection team had told the city council that escape routes for spectators were inadequate at the 40,000-seat stadium.

Members of the team said they had found the same problem at the stadium in nearby Verona.

"In both cases, authorities went ahead with stadium work and ignored a ministerial safety decree of *August 1989, signed by Gava,"* said Bruno Raccio, a member of the inspection team. "Only later did anyone try to fix the problems."

Italy adopted new fire safety laws in 1989 while the 12 stadiums were being built or renovated for the World Cup.

Four of the stadiums, in Palermo, Cagliari, Naples and Verona, have made changes to comply with safety standards following inspections.

In Bologna, according to Raccio, evacuation routes are insufficient *to cope with the stadium's capacity,* while in Verona the routes are too narrow by 23 inches (60 centimeters).

The solution in Verona, where Belgium plays South Korea on Tuesday, would be to eliminate three rows of seats, Raccio said.

Consumer and environmental groups have asked a court to suspend Gava's dispensation for Olympic Stadium. The groups say the order showed "scant consideration for the public interest and the security and safety of citizens."

One of Italy's biggest firemen's unions, the *RSB,* backed the groups on Thursday and said it would not rule out strikes and demonstrations by members, including those "inside the stadiums," to draw attention to safety.

New stadiums were built in two of the 12 World Cup cities, Turin and Bari, and those in the other 10 have been extensively modernized.

Construction costs have more *than doubled from original esti*mates and delays and disputes have forced builders to rush to meet deadlines.

In Naples, the first-round base of defending champion Argentina, the restructured San Paolo stadium was dedicated Thursday night after two years of work. The final cost of the project was $112 million, three times more than originally estimated.

Beckenbauer Blasts FIFA on Substitutions

The Associated Press

CALDARO, Italy — West Germany's manager, Franz Beckenbauer, strongly criticized FIFA on Friday for snubbing a request that World Cup teams be allowed to choose their two substitutes from all 11 non-starters.

FIFA regulations stipulate that a coach can choose from only five designated substitutes.

Beckenbauer, speaking shortly before his team's departure for Erba, near Como, and its opening game Sunday against Yugoslavia, said FIFA had ignored a request by all 24 finalists and criticized the world soccer federation for being too conservative.

"If 24 national federations who are taking part in the World Cup finals make a united demand, FIFA should listen," Beckenbauer said.

He said this was "our strongest request" to FIFA.

"There are still founding members sitting on FIFA bodies," he added in a sarcastic allusion to the age of some FIFA officials. FIFA was founded in 1904.

The 24 finalists did not want to increase the number of players allowed to be substituted, he said. But the managers did want to be able to choose the two from all 11 on the bench, not from only five.

"Such a move would leave all players motivated and would allow the manager to pick the right substitute according to the course of a game," Beckenbauer said.

"We already made this demand at the 1986 World Cup in Mexico, but it was rejected," he said. "At least now we don't have to send six players to the stands. That's some progress, we may get our demand yet, perhaps in 30 years."

He said that "some officials of FIFA have lost all touch with reality and they don't listen to managers and national federations."

Mark Lennihan/The Associated Press

Mike Windischmann, sweeper and captain of the U.S. team, appeared to be all legs as he warmed up with teammates at a recent practice.

Hard Times for U.S. Captain

Windischmann Can't Even Find Employment in Soccer

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

TIRRENIA, Italy — In most countries, Mike Windischmann would be a legend. In the United States, he is a man who may want another job in a few weeks.

Windischmann has played more international games, 50, than any other soccer player in American history. But at the age of 24, he still lives in a furnished basement in his family home.

Soccer in America does not make you rich. Not even solvent.

The prospects are not likely to change much unless something bizarre happens in the next few weeks. The United States is the underdog in its first World Cup visit in 40 years, and most of the players would not mind showing some soccer general manager "out there" that they can play this game.

Windischmann is one of the more quiet Americans at the training camp at this seaside resort alongside the Mediterranean. He draws far fewer journalists than Tony Meola and Paul Caligiuri, with their Italian roots.

And Windischmann is most likely to impress soccer experts by remaining inconspicuous. He is a sweeper, the last line of defense in front of a goalkeeper. Often a sweeper is noticed, like a safety in American-style football, only when somebody gets behind him.

By remaining efficiently anonymous, Windischmann has earned his 50 international appearances.

If there were 1,000 Mike Windischmanns, motivated Hispanic players out of East Los Angeles and black players from the South Side of Chicago and Southerners who wanted to play soccer instead of football, the law of averages says the United States would not be a rank outsider in soccer.

Windischmann is the product of nearly two decades of training to be a national player. He was born in West Germany, and moved to the heavily German neighborhood of Glendale in the New York City borough of Queens when he was 3 years old.

His parents soon divorced, and Windischmann was raised by his mother, Gertrude, and her husband, Harry Lalim, an electrician, whom he calls "my father."

With open gratefulness, Windischmann said: "My mother drove me to tryouts. My mother drove me to games. I was young and it was hard to hold a job and go to school and play soccer, so they helped me out with money. My father built me a trophy case. They sent me to soccer camp."

The New Jersey town of Kearny is attracting attention because it has sent three players — Meola, Tab Ramos and John Harkes — to the 22-man national squad. But the Glendale-Ridgewood section has been a hotbed of soccer.

Anybody who ever tried to play defense in Queens probably still has nightmares of stalwarts named Reinhardt and Herman and Karl swarming down the field, expertly moving the ball with instep and forehead and knee.

Windischmann played for Blauweiss Gotschee in Ridgewood and later for George Donnelly of Sporting Club Gjoa. He remembers his youth team's being sent to the airport to greet Franz Beckenbauer when the fabled Kaiser of West Germany came to play for the Cosmos of the late North American Soccer League.

"We used to go to all the Cosmos games at Randalls Island," Windischmann said. "I saw Pelé's first game. They were the good old days, all those stars, and you could see them up close."

Windischmann joined the national program in his middle teens, playing as far away as Leningrad. But he stayed close to home at Adelphi University, was called up to the national team in the ill-fated run for the 1986 World Cup, and scored a goal in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul.

While a few Americans have moved to Europe to find a professional league, Windischmann has played for the Brooklyn Italians in the Northeastern Super League, scraping by on a modest contract with the national federation.

Last fall, the United States barely squeaked into the World Cup, on Caligiuri's goal in Trinidad. Before that game, Windischmann said, his teammates were saying, "Do you realize, if we lose, some of us will have to go out and get jobs?"

That specter still hangs over them as they prepare to play Czechoslovakia in Florence on Sunday. Windischmann said he was cheered by the improvements in recent weeks, although the United States lost to an ordinary Swiss team last week.

"Since January we know each other better," he said. "We've played good teams and learned to come right at them. We respect their level, but we do not fear them."

Although the United States will be the host of the 1994 World Cup, many of its best and brightest are going to have to leave the country this fall because there is no other way to earn a living and raise their soccer skills.

It is a grim fact of life for the American captain and many of his teammates that these three first-round games are an audition for another job.

Dutch Coach Plans to Start Gullit Every Game

Reuters

PALERMO — Ruud Gullit, the Dutch captain, will start in all the team's games, the manager, Leo Beenhakker, said Friday.

"We plan to start Gullit in every match," Beenhakker said.

Gullit has appeared in only a handful of games since being sidelined for a year after knee surgery.

"Last week's games against Austria and Yugoslavia were very important for him to readjust to the rhythm of playing every four days," Beenhakker said.

"After Sunday's game in Yugoslavia he rested for a day and then was able to train flat-out on Tuesday, which shows he can take the strain.

"It may be that we will withdraw him in some matches so he can be more explosive in later games, but that all depends on the circumstances," Beenhakker said.

The manager said his only injury worry ahead of Tuesday's match with Egypt is left-side midfieder Erwin Koeman. Koeman is struggling to recover from a knee operation three months ago.

"Over the next day or so we'll have to decide if Erwin is fit enough to play on Tuesday," Beenhakker said. "If he is we'll throttle back on the training, but if not we'll keep pushing him to get him ready for the other games."

Beenhakker said he had decided on eight players who would form the nucleus of the side with two or three places open.

"We won't necessarily change our style but if we select different players for two or three positions we can switch the accent in different games," he said.

Peter De Jong/The Associated Press

Rudd Gullit, talking to a reporter, was watched by policemen.

An Opening 'British-Syle'

Reuters

CAGLIARI, Sardinia — England's manager, Bobby Robson, said Friday that his team's opening match Monday with Ireland will be a physically competitive and typically British soccer match.

Robson said he expected a high-speed "British-style game on Italian soil" with plenty of physical commitment from the players.

"It will be white hot on the night," said Robson. "And we shall have to keep our mistakes to a minimum. Two years ago" at the European championship, "we created so many good chances against Ireland, but didn't take one.

"At that time, I thought we had as good a forward line as anyone in Europe, but we had some physical problems with the players."

While his players have avoided talking about that 1-0 defeat by the Irish as an opportunity for revenge, Robson has made it clear that the disappointment lingers.

"We will be going all out for a win," he said. "It is no good for us to be thinking about a draw."

Robson confirmed that goalkeeper Peter Shilton was fit after recovering from a bruised knee.

Italy Pays for 1,000 Romania Fans

Reuters

BARI, Italy — Romanian soccer fans are pouring into Italy for the World Cup on an all-expenses paid trip laid on by Italian authorities as a reward for Romania's revolution.

Some 1,000 supporters, sports ministry officials and heroes of last December's revolution flew in on Thursday and Friday ready for Romania's first match, against the Soviet Union on Saturday.

"We are doing this as friends of the Romanian people and out of solidarity for the Romanian people," said Constanzo Ianotti, a hotel owner in the southern city of Telese, where many of the Romanians are staying.

Ianotti accommodated the Romanian players free of charge for four days earlier this month as they prepared for the finals.

The fans are staying in private homes or hotels and local authorities are paying for them to travel to Romania's matches in Bari and Naples against the Soviet Union, Argentina and Cameroon.

About 1,000 other Romanian supporters have made their own way to Italy and hundreds more may arrive on Saturday.

"There were only about 100 or 150 people the last time Romania played in the World Cup in 1970," said Cornel Danile, an official from Romania's Ministry of Sport. "We are very happy and greatly appreciate the Italian hospitality."

The free trip lasts until June 19, the day after Romania's last group game, and guarantees that the national team will be well supported.

ROLAND GARROS
PARIS
OFFICIAL TIMER
SEIKO

Beirut Turns to Soccer, Hopefully

Agence France-Presse

BEIRUT — The war-weary citizens of Beirut are gratefully turning away from Lebanon's endemic power struggles to the World Cup battlefields of Italy, hopeful that the soccer ball will replace the bullet and bring a month's peace.

But the tens of thousands of soccer fans here are paying a price for the past five months of intra-Christian fighting: It has left the capital devoid of electricity and put television watching in jeopardy.

"I've turned my bathroom into an oil terminal," said Abed, a young engineer who, like many others, has spent several weeks stocking up on fuel to make sure his generator doesn't give out at a crucial moment in the tournament.

Khalil, a 40-year-old teacher who supports Argentina because he has relatives who emigrated there, has decided to move to his brother's house about 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of the capital. Khalil has been forced to stop work because of the factional fighting in and around East Beirut.

His brother "lives in a privileged area where power has been restored and is on day and night," Khalil said. "He has invited all his friends who like football to come and stay at his place during the World Cup."

Even so, his brother is taking no chances. He has connected his television set to an automatic generator in case the power is suddenly cut. And he has put his set in a room protected by sandbags.

"Imagine if there's an electricity cut just as they're about to take a penalty in the final," said Khalil. "I'd kill myself."

"The factions can massacre each other, they won't deprive me of one match," he added gravely.

But even some of the fighters are planning to take a break.

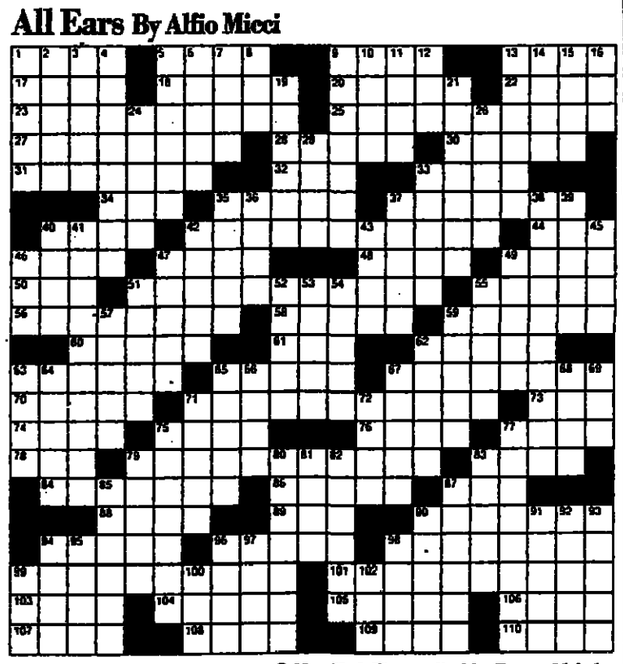
"My enemies will be the Scots and the Swedes if they prevent Brazil from getting to the next round," said Toni, a militiaman in the Lebanese Forces, who have been fighting the rival Christian troops loyal to Major General Michel Aoun.

Toni said he will be watching the games on a portable television set plugged into the battery of a jeep parked behind his roadblock. He expressed the hope that a truce mediated by religious leaders at the end of May will continue to hold.

"Except," he added with a laugh, "for a few shots fired in the air to celebrate a goal or a victory."

A dozen television channels will be carrying the games live, although most of them have not paid for the rights to broadcast the tournament's games. They will, as is customary, illegally use what is aired by foreign networks.

All Ears By Alfio Micci



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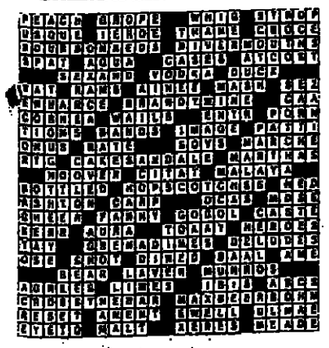
ACROSS

1 Con game
5 Mighty mite in a computer
9 Withheld
13 Kitchen ender
17 Ancient Greek flask
18 Mozart portrayer in "Amadeus"
20 Structural bar
22 Center
23 Fleet V.I.P.'s
25 Movie star of the 30's
27 In a pleasant manner
28 Dated
30 Ideate
31 Dress material
32 Residue
33 Spare
34 Ess follower
35 Veranda
37 Dispatch
40 Approached
42 Fade-out
44 Kind of seal
46 Not so much
47 Honshu city
48 Fay of old flicks
49 Kirghiz range
50 Scamp
51 Reconnaissance groups
53 "—— of robins . . .": Kilmer
56 Cunégonde's creator
58 Suit material
59 Survives
60 Satiric twist
61 Henry IV's birthplace
62 States of pique
63 Student's action re electives
65 Folk-rock singer Jim
67 Certain barren area
70 Please, in Bonn
71 Fairy-tale title
73 "—— tu," Verdi aria
74 Composer Siegmeister
75 Hawthorne's "The Marble ——"
76 Cambodian neighbor
77 Godunov, e.g.
78 Itch
79 Christina Crawford book
83 Sanguine
84 Bypasses
86 Mignon lead-in
87 —— capita
88 Table scraps
89 Group once ruled by J.E.H.
90 Descent
94 Beautiful woman
96 Full follower
98 Arlington, Va., structure
99 Alan Bates movie: 1966
101 Taking the lead
103 Fancy
104 Spanish commune
105 A hydrocarbon
106 Word with shoppe
107 Saucy
108 Modernists
109 Jane of fiction
110 "Camino ——," Williams play

DOWN

1 Syrup source
2 More lucid
3 "A grief without —— . . .": Coleridge
4 Reconciles
5 Byron's "—— Harold's Pilgrimage"
6 Burly antecedent
7 "Now —— me down . . ."
8 P.O. item
9 Affinity
10 London statue
11 Reduce
12 Actor Reed
13 Prickly: Comb. form
14 "And there's little —— . . .": Kingsley
15 Tough trip
16 Rocket attachment
19 Chabrier favorite
21 Dormant state
24 Like lions or zebras
26 Elm's offering
29 Kin of P.D.Q.
33 Horne and Nyman
35 Nimble
36 Drenched
37 Delhi garb
38 Daredevil's trait
39 Famine's antithesis
40 Remote telecast
41 Very loud
42 Condemn
43 Small centipede
45 Morse-code signals
46 Actress Ullmann
47 Scorching
49 Singer Baker
51 Rhone feeder
52 In —— (having difficulty)
53 Attain
54 More loyal
55 Leaf-stem angles
57 Stale
59 Makes beloved
62 Patten's cousin
63 Mind
64 Mushroom caps
65 Finn and Sawyer, e.g.
66 Actor Santoni
67 Hell kite
68 Squirrel's nest
69 Lieutenant, to a private
71 Emulates Petruchio
72 Freeman's "R. ——"
75 Arm
77 Escamillo, for one
79 —— Castle, historic Cuban fort
80 Sheds
81 Sweet syrup used in the East
82 First to come
83 Fashion's Oscar de la ——
85 Almond confection
87 Turpentine component
90 "Villa" composer
91 Spry
92 Town ENE of Lucknow, India
93 U.S. conductor-composer
94 Seek's companion
95 Lulu
96 Funereal sight
97 Palindromic name
98 Lake heaven's gates
99 Monetary unit of 76 Across
100 Layer
102 Creator of Arthur Gordon Pym

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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SPORTS

Pirates Reverse Trend by Beating Mets in New York

The Associated Press

Shea Stadium has never been a pleasant stopoff point for Pittsburgh's manager, Jim Leyland. Until this year.

The Pittsburgh Pirates beat the Mets for the third time in four tries in New York as Barry Bonds doubled in the go-ahead run in the eighth inning on Thursday night for a 5-4 victory.

"I've had a lot of tough moments here," said Leyland, whose team has not won a season series from the Mets since 1982, four years before he took over as manager. "Before the game I congratulated Bud [Harrelson] on getting the manager's job. But I'll miss Davey Johnson. We always had close competitive games and he usually won."

This time, though, the Pirates made the big plays — and took advantage of the Mets' mistakes.

After center fielder Keith Miller dropped Bobby Bonilla's long fly ball with two outs in the eighth, Bonds, who threw out the go-ahead run in the bottom of the seventh, doubled over Miller's head for the game-winner.

The Pirates scored twice in the second and fourth innings off Dwight Gooden, but the Mets took advantage of a misplayed grounder by third baseman Wally Backman in the fifth to score three times.

Phillies 3, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Len Dykstra extended his hitting streak to 20 games with an RBI double to break a seventh-inning tie and Ken Howell pitched a five-hitter and struck out eight for Philadelphia.

Reds 6, Astros 1: In Houston, Jose Rijo gave up one hit in seven innings as Cincinnati handed the Astros their seventh straight loss.

The Reds scored twice in the first on Barry Larkin's sacrifice fly and an RBI triple by Eric Davis. Mariano Duncan added a seventh-inning homer.

Expos 3, Cardinals 2: In Montreal, Tim Wallach broke a 2-2 tie with an RBI double down the left-field line off a Jose DeLeon forkball in the sixth.

Mariners 2, White Sox 1: In an American League game in Chicago, Randy Johnson of Seattle pitched a five-hitter, struck out 10 and retired the last 20 batters.

The Mariners broke a 1-1 tie in the eighth when Brian Giles singled and eventually scored when reliever Barry Jones tried to pick off Henry Cotto, who had singled, at first and threw wildly for an error.

Red Sox 3, Yankees 0: Greg Harris and Jeff Reardon combined on a one-hitter as the Red Sox completed their first four-game sweep of the Yankees in Boston since 1969. New York has gotten just three hits in two games since Carl (Stump) Merrill replaced Bucky Dent as manager on Wednesday.

Tigers 8, Indians 0: A day after hitting three homers and driving in five runs, Cecil Fielder had a two-run single that increased his major league-leading RBI total to 55. Brian DuBois scattered four singles in eight innings in Cleveland.

Angels 2, Royals 1: Chuck Finley outdueled Bret Saberhagen in Kansas City. Finley allowed four hits, struck out seven and walked three in eight innings.

Saberhagen had his four-game winning streak stopped despite striking out 12.

Blue Jays 10, Twins 3: In Toronto, another record crowd of 49,845 saw the Blue Jays hit a team-record eight doubles and three home runs. George Bell and Fred McGriff each homered and doubled.

Rangers 3, Athletics 1: In Arlington, Texas, Bobby Witt struck out 11 in eight innings for the Rangers and Rafael Palmeiro and Pete Incaviglia hit home runs that put Texas ahead, 3-0, after four innings.

Orioles 5, Brewers 2: In Milwaukee, Joe Orsulak drove in two runs and Craig Worthington homered as the Orioles completed a 9-4 road swing for their winningest trip since going 11-1 in 1978.

Colin Braley/Reuters

A ground ball got away from Chuck Finley, but the California pitcher had the game solidly in hand.

Steinbrenner's Revival Plan: Bring Up the Young Players

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

BOSTON — One day after he selected another new manager to take over his skidding team, George Steinbrenner promised more changes for the Yankees, probably within days.

While insisting that the team was still not out of the American League East race, the principal owner said Thursday that he was about to embark on a youth movement designed to build for the future.

"I think you're going to see some guys playing for the Yankees who aren't household names," Steinbrenner said. "I never really believed I could do that in New York, but we're about to find out."

Steinbrenner would not say how quickly the changes would come, but he made it clear there was a consensus among the owner, the manager and the team's top executives, George Bradley and Harding (Pete) Peterson, that a change in direction was needed.

"Right now," Steinbrenner said, "this team isn't playing the way I think it should. We're going to make some moves. Maybe fans are going to have to be patient with some young faces for a while. But we're going to go at it that way."

"I don't think there are going to be a lot of years of losing," he added. "I don't think this year has to be a losing year. I think we can get back in the middle of it."

A youth movement would be similar to one the Yankees attempted in 1984, when they brought up six players from their Columbus farm team during the season, including Mike Pagliarulo, Joe Cowley and Bobby Meacham — all traded since.

That club finished with the best record in baseball over the second half of the season.

The players expected to come up soon are Alan Mills, a pitcher who was on the roster at the start of the season, and Jim Leyritz, who will probably be used in a utility role.

But Steinbrenner also mentioned some others: Jimmy Jones, Mark Leiter and Dave Eiland, pitchers; Kevin Maas, Bob Brower and Van Snider, outfielders, and Andy Stankiewicz, an infielder.

"I could get those young players up here and give them an opportunity and still be in last place," Steinbrenner said.

Asked if he was willing to accept a last-place team for the sake of youth, he said: "If I have to, I will. But I don't think I have to. If it's done in the right way, the mix could be good."

Merrill began his second day in office giving his full endorsement to the Steinbrenner plan. He was the manager at Class AAA Columbus until Steinbrenner phoned him late Tuesday night and asked him to take over for Bucky Dent.

"There's some talent at Columbus that will be in the big leagues," Merrill said. "If he said very soon, then I think the chances are good it will be very soon."

Merrill received no employment guarantee, but it is likely that Steinbrenner will keep him for at least the remainder of a lost season.

Who is Stump Merrill? It was a question that Steinbrenner said he once asked himself, when Merrill was new to the organization.

"For the first five years," Steinbrenner said, "I kept calling him Lump. He was madder than hell."

Steinbrenner's revelation of his youth movement deflected some attention from Dent's dismissal.

The owner said there would be no more promises to managers and said he had no remorse about removing Dent, despite a guarantee he made that Dent would have the entire season to handle the team.

He said he had chosen to make the move at the risk of falling farther off the pace while in Boston.

"We may not win a game here," he said, "but if there was a chance, I wanted to get it done. I'm still hoping we can come back and attack the American League East.

"It just didn't appear we could do it with Bucky. You kind of got the feeling in the late innings that the players were standing there waiting for something to happen."

Unbridled Favored to Win No-Surprises Belmont

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There were no surprises as the expected nine 3-year-olds were entered for the 122d Belmont Stakes to be run Saturday.

But the mood surrounding the draw Thursday morning reflected the peculiar character of the final leg of the Triple Crown this year. The talk of this Belmont is not of post positions, strategy or what the outcome will prove.

Those traditional topics are overshadowed by Summer Squall's absence, the question of how Unbridled will fare without Lasix, and the strange way that the $1 million Triple Crown bonus plan has unfolded.

Track and Triple Crown officials wore frozen smiles as John Parisella, who trains Country Day, one of the Belmont entrants, kiddingly assessed the race at a post-draw news conference.

"I'm not worried about Unbridled," Parisella said. "Carl's a smart guy. Craig's a smart guy. They're just going to take it easy and collect their $100,000."

Parisella was referring to Carl Nafzger, Unbridled's trainer, and Craig Perret, the colt's jockey, and their 10 percent shares of the $1 million bonus that Unbridled will win for merely starting and finishing the mile and a half (2.4-kilometer) race with a rider on his back.

There is no rule regarding when he must finish the race, but he must presumably be off the track before the allowance race for New York-bred fillies that is scheduled to be run half an hour after the Belmont.

Unbridled beat Summer Squall by 3½ lengths in the Kentucky Derby, then Summer Squall reversed that result by 2¼ lengths in the Preakness.

That would have set up a showdown in the Belmont for leadership of the country's 3-year-olds and the $1 million bonus, but Summer Squall's owners had already said they were passing on Belmont.

Unbridled and Summer Squall both race on Lasix, a diuretic that is prescribed to treat bleeders in most states and has also been shown in some tests to improve performance. Lasix is banned in New York racing.

Summer Squall's owners say they will try their colt without Lasix later this year, but did not want to now, at the end of a tough spring campaign. Unbridled will run without Lasix for the first time since December.

Unbridled, who figures as much the best if the absence of Lasix does not hurt him, was installed as the 4-5 morning-line favorite.

The others in a spotty field competing for a purse of $686,000 are Yonder, the Jersey Derby winner; Country Day, the Peter Pan runner-up; Video Ranger, the Jersey Derby runner-up; Thirty Six Red, who won the Wood Memorial before finishing ninth in the Derby; Land Rush, badly beaten in the Derby and the Preakness; Go and Go, an Irish-based colt who won the Laurel Futurity last fall; Baron de Vaux, a distant eighth in the Preakness, and Hawaiian Pass, a moderate runner from California.

Vincent Gets Steinbrenner Report

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Dowd, the Washington lawyer who conducted baseball's investigation of Pete Rose, has delivered the report of his investigation of George Steinbrenner to the commissioner, Fay Vincent.

Vincent declined to discuss the report, delivered Thursday, and said it would remain private. "It's a confidential report to me and it'll stay that way," he said.

Dowd's investigation, which he began in late March, stemmed from a $40,000 payment Steinbrenner has acknowledged making to Howard Spira last January.

Spira, 31, of New York, has told Dowd that Steinbrenner paid him for information the Yankees' principal owner wanted to use to discredit and destroy Dave Winfield, who spent more than nine years with the Yankees.

Steinbrenner initially said he had given Spira the money "out of the goodness of my heart," then said he had paid Spira to keep him from disclosing embarrassing information about former Yankee employees.

Spira, who said Steinbrenner promised him $150,000 and a job, has since been indicted on federal charges of trying to extort money from Steinbrenner and threatening to harm the owner and Winfield. A trial date has not been set, but the case has been moved from Tampa, Florida, where Spira was indicted, to New York.

The Spira matter was the principal part of Dowd's investigation, but it went beyond that phase of Steinbrenner's 18-year ownership of the Yankees. Like Vincent, Dowd has declined to discuss the investigation.

The commissioner also declined to say if he would hold a hearing on Dowd's findings, but a source familiar with the case indicated that a hearing would take place, most likely within a month.

Vincent would preside at a hearing, listen to testimony, then decide if Steinbrenner has violated any baseball rules, like Rule 21, which deals with conduct not in the best interests of baseball.

BOOKS

FIVE O'CLOCK ANGEL: Letters of Tennessee Williams to Maria St. Just, 1948-1982

Preface by Elia Kazan. 407 pages. $24.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WRITING to his friend Maria St. Just about their mutual friend Carson McCullers (whom they'd nicknamed Choppers because "her cheeks looked like two lamb chops"), Tennessee Williams confessed that he felt guilty about not paying enough attention to the author during a recent visit.

"I am worried over Choppers," he wrote. "I feel that she is dreaming herself away. I was very unkind. Did not quit work to go to the airport with her but let the Horse" — Williams's longtime companion, Frank Merlo — "put her on the plane to Miami, but I paid her expenses going and coming. It is much easier to give money than love. Choppers needs love, but I am not the Baa-Baa Black Sheep with three bags full for Choppers. I don't even have any for the Master or the Dame or the Little Boy Down the Lane. I care only, very much, about the studio mornings at the Olivetti. Perhaps in this way I can give more love to more people, at least I sometimes hope so."

Like his plays, Williams's letters were animated by a poetic vision that combined unflinching honesty and a love of language with compassion for the lost, the damaged, the incomplete — people the playwright recognized as soul mates, fellow travelers through the dark night of the soul.

Spanning 35 years, this collection of Williams's correspondence with St. Just, a former actress and ballerina, give the reader a vivid portrait of the playwright in his own words, a portrait that's considerably richer and more generous than the one found in his willfully bawdy "Memoirs," and decidedly more intimate than the one in Donald Spoto's perfunctory biography, "The Kindness of Strangers."

The letters provide a moving chronicle of the playwright's continuing (and often tumultuous) relationships with friends and colleagues; and they also attest to his unwavering commitment to his work, in the face of illness, devastating reviews and often debilitating depressions.

Individual plays are mentioned only in passing, but Williams tosses off some lovely poetic asides on characters he has created. Of Blanche, he writes that she "seems like the youth of our hearts which has to be put away for worldly considerations: poetry, music, the early soft feelings that we can't afford to live with under a naked light bulb which is now."

And of Maxine (in "The Night of the Iguana"), he writes: "Everything about her should have the openness and freedom of the sea. I can imagine she even smells like the sea. Time doesn't exist for her except in changes of weather and season. Death, life, it's all one to Maxine, she's a living definition of nature: lusty, rapacious, guileless, unsentimental."

Clearly Williams admired St. Just's own "furious Tartar" spirit — she was apparently the inspiration for Maggie in "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" — and his earlier letters to her underscore their shared delight in irreverent laughter.

If Williams could be an entertaining — and occasionally catty — correspondent, he also proved himself, on other occasions, a kind and reflective friend.

Not only did he dispense avuncular advice on everything from money to acting techniques, but he also helped see St. Just through the difficult period after her lapsed engagement to their mutual friend James Laughlin.

Their relationship was not without moments of tension and doubt. At one point, the somewhat paranoid Williams said he suspected that St. Just's "friendship and concern for me is all a myth that she has constructed." Nonetheless, their affection for each other survived all the petty jealousies and infighting that seemed to afflict the playwright's coterie. For Williams, writes Elia Kazan in his preface, St. Just was the "one trusted person" whose instinct he respected absolutely.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

VERY few clubs in North America own their own premises. Manhattan's Cavendish Club is now looking for new quarters, and its directors are bemoaning a missed opportunity in the 1950s to buy a building. Matters are quite different in the South Pacific: Virtually all the clubs in New Zealand , and many in Australia, own their own property. As a result, card fees are low and there is a great deal of club spirit sometimes lacking here. The standard of play is high Down Under, as witness the diagramed deal reported by Tim Bourke of Melbourne, a leading authority. At both tables in a team game, South was pushed into four hearts by his partner. In each case the defense started well by leading two rounds of spades, forcing the dummy to ruff. At one table, South led the heart ten from dummy, hoping for a 3-2 trump split. After the actual division, he lost control and was down two. The other declarer did better. At the third trick he cashed the heart ace, and was rewarded by the appearance of the king. Now South led a second heart and could not be defeated. If East ducked, South would play on diamonds. If East won and led another spade, South could ruff with dummy's last trump and work on diamonds. If the heart ace had produced low cards from both defenders, South intended to cross to the diamond jack, ruff a spade and lead the last trump from dummy. This would succeed with an even trump split, so the play of the heart ace, guarding against a singleton honor, was clearly the best plan.

NORTH
♠4
♡AJ105
♢AKQ102
♣AK4

WEST (D)
♠AKQ93
♡K
♢75
♣Q10873

EAST
♠J1075
♡Q843
♢93
♣J65

SOUTH
♠862
♡9872
♢J864
♣2

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♠	Dbl.	2♠	Pass
3♠	Dbl.	Pass	4♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade king.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

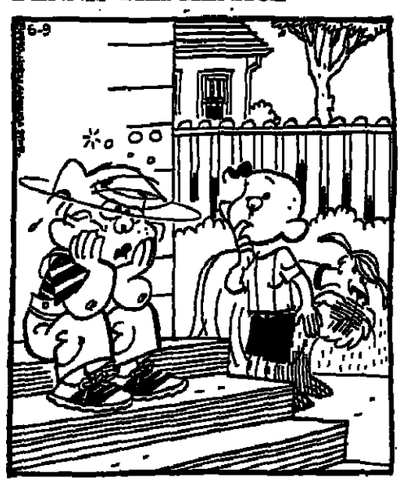
WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MARGARET SPENT ALL MORNING TELLING ME SHE WASN'T TALKING TO ME!"

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MASCH
CIMEN
SAYMID
TOCIPE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LATHE HITCH GEYSER FRIGID
Answer: Sometimes they're a woman's arch enemies—HIGH HEELS

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Jean-Paul Pelissier/Reuters

Andre Agassi returning a shot to Jonas Svensson during his four-set semifinal victory on Friday.

Agassi and Gómez Triumph to Gain Final

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the top two seeds having been eliminated in the first round, the French Open was left to Andre Agassi and Andrés Gómez, seeded third and fourth. Both players lived up to expectations with semifinal victories Friday and will play each other Sunday for the championship.

Agassi beat Jonas Svensson of Sweden, 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, a few hours after Gómez, a popular Ecuadoran, defeated Thomas Muster of Austria, 7-5, 6-1, 7-5. Both matches were interrupted once because of rain.

Agassi's victory puts an American in the final again, a year after Michael Chang became the first American to win the French title since Tony Trabert in 1955.

Agassi was hardly challenged in the first two sets, but as the day got darker and colder, Svensson seemed to feel more and more at home. By the third set, the 23-year-old Swede was embarrassing Agassi with drop shots, and he did a fair bit of needle threading in the corner on Agassi's forehand side. But in the end, it was Agassi who won the crucial points.

"In the beginning, I was very, very nervous," said Svensson, who was in the French semifinals for the second time, having lost in 1988 to Henri Leconte. "But once I got into it, I thought I played well."

Agassi acknowledged the early cakewalk, saying that Svensson "seemed to be doing a pretty good job of beating himself."

"So I just kept the balls in play," he said. "He missed a lot. He didn't play very well at first and that's why I got off to such an easy start."

But in the third set, Svensson began having some fun, beating Agassi impressively with a potpourri of dropshots, volleys and well-placed lobs. He broke Agassi in the eighth game with some hard backhand winners, and then served a love game at 5-3 to take the set.

In the fourth, Svensson battled back from 0-3 — he lost the first nine points of the set — and was serving at 3-4, 30-15, when he thought he had delivered an ace for game point. The line judge had indicated that the ball was good. But Agassi protested, and the official reversed himself after examining the mark. So instead of serving for the game at 40-15, Svensson was

FRENCH OPEN

back at 30-30. He eventually lost the game after the two right-handers went twice to deuce.

The match ended a few moments later when Svensson lobbed long after fielding Agassi's volley.

"I felt like it was not so much a question of me beating him than of who was going to deal with the circumstances better," Agassi said, alluding to the strong wind and wet court. "It came down to who was going to hang in there."

In beating Muster in less than two hours, Gómez avenged a loss to the Austrian last month in the Italian Open.

"In Rome, I didn't throw him everything I had," Gómez said Friday. "It's not that I didn't want to win the match. But I wanted to save a few shots to use against him here in case I had to play him."

Muster, a strong baseliner who has been playing superbly all spring, was dumbfounded. Gómez kept him constantly off balance, varying the cadence of the match and doing some fancy footwork at the net.

"I felt like one of those people watching out there," Muster said. "I just couldn't do anything. Even the easiest balls I missed."

Muster attributed his poor performance partly to the weather.

"I can't play very well when it's windy," he said. "I can't put the balls deep like I'm used to doing. He was playing better. All the points he was playing were close to the lines. I just couldn't put pressure on his game."

Gómez got off to a fast start, winning the first game on an ace, the second on four errors by Muster and the third with two aces and a winning volley.

But some light rain forced both players into the locker room with Muster serving at 0-3, 15-15. The eight-minute delay seemed to have had an effect on Gómez, who began to miss the lines. Muster held serve and soon was back in the match when Gómez double faulted on break point.

Gómez broke back to lead, 4-2, but lost the next game when the racket slipped out of his hand as he served the break point. As Muster returned the serve, Gómez, empty-handed, got a foot on the ball and kicked it back in bounds.

"It was probably the best drop shot I had in the whole match," he joked later.

Both men held serve through the next four games until Muster, serving at 5-6, lost the set with a couple of forehand errors.

Gómez had command of the match now, and he never let go of it. A left-hander, he served nine aces in all, and won a number of memorable points: a crisp cross-court forehand return of serve; a twisting backhand smash followed up by a winning volley; a diagonal corner-to-corner forehand, not particularly hard, but placed just out of Muster's reach.

It was Gómez who forced the play all day, never letting up the pressure on his adversary.

Gómez, 30, and Agassi, 20, have each won two matches against each other over the years. When they played earlier this year on the hard-courts of Key Biscayne, Florida, it was Agassi who prevailed, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3. But this is the first time either of them have reached the final of a Grand Slam.

Agassi pledged that Gómez would be in for "a long afternoon."

"I want it pretty bad," he said.

Steffi Graf plays Monica Seles for the women's title on Saturday.

Pierre Gleizes/The Associated Press

Andrés Gómez of Ecuador was up and Thomas Muster was down after the Ecuadoran cruised past Muster in straight sets on Friday.

Gareth Watkins/Reuters

Courtside: The Talk of the Tournament

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Overheard at the French Open:

- Andre Agassi, when told that Philippe Chatrier, president of the French and international federations, did not like his colorful attire: "Chatrier, he's a bozo."
- Top seed Stefan Edberg after his first-round defeat by Sergi Bruguera of Spain: "It wasn't my day at all. He played well and whatever I did I didn't do very well."
- Boris Becker after his first-round defeat by Goran Ivanisevic of Yugoslavia: "I'm 22. I don't think you should write me off yet."
- American Elise Bergin, 28, on the emergence of 14-year-old Jennifer Capriati: "I keep having to remember that biologically I'm capable of being her mother."
- Capriati: "Do I believe in God? Well yes, but if everyone prayed to him, no one would ever lose."
- Spaniard Juan Aguilera to an umpire who decided one of his serves had clipped the net: "Do you have a mosquito in your ear?"
- Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union, when asked what he'd be doing on his day off: "Nothing special. No drugs."

Blazers Even Series in OT

Pistons Fall, 106-105, Losing Home-Court Advantage

By David Aldridge
Washington Post Service

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — The Portland Trail Blazers made their stand on the free-throw line, since Bill Laimbeer had staked out the three-point line as his own. But Portland squeezed the last two points of this incredible game out and held on for a dramatic 106-105 overtime victory over the Detroit Pistons on Thursday night, giving the teams a 1-1 tie in the National Basketball Association finals.

Clyde Drexler made the final two free throws with two seconds left in overtime, after Laimbeer had made his sixth three-pointer of the night, a bomb from about 27 feet (8 meters), with four seconds left. That gave the Pistons a one-point lead, and it appeared that Detroit had again mesmerized the Trail Blazers in the final seconds.

But Drexler was fouled by Dennis Rodman as he began his drive to the hoop. He was four-for-six from the line to that point, but he made both shots, Portland's 32d and 33d points from the foul line.

James Edwards missed a turnaround at the buzzer and Detroit lost at home for the first time in 11 postseason games this year. Portland won on the road for just the second time in its last eight playoff games.

Game 3 is Sunday in Portland.

"I think we learned a lot from the last game," said Portland's coach, Rick Adelman. "And it carried over tonight . . . it really gives us a lot of life, because we really play well [at home]. We're going to try and control it. We have the home-court advantage now, but we know how good a road team Detroit is."

Portland has won 20 straight times at home against the Pistons since October 1974. What may be more significant is the Trail Blazers' current nine-game home win steak.

Thursday night, Laimbeer scored 26 points and tied a record for most three-point goals in a game. Detroit set a final-series record with eight three-pointers in one game.

Portland's Terry Porter (21 points) broke Magic Johnson's record for consecutive free throws without a miss, hitting 15 of 15.

Kevin Duckworth had 14 points and eight rebounds for the Blazers before fouling out in the fourth quarter. Buck Williams had 12 points and 12 rebounds, including two free throws with nine seconds left that gave Portland a short-lived 104-102 lead.

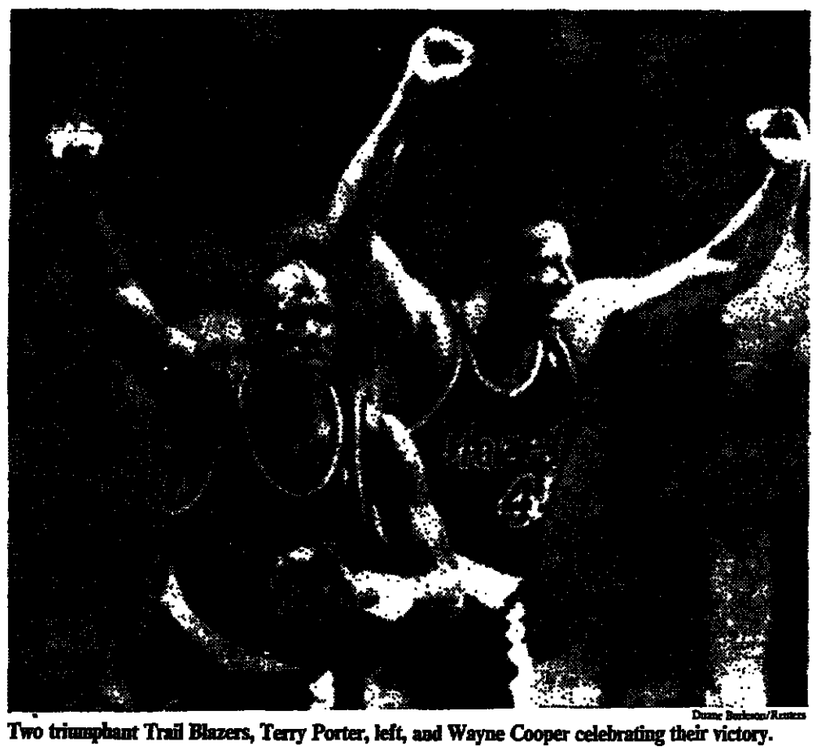
Edwards had 26 points for Detroit. Isiah Thomas had 23 points, 11 assists and seven rebounds before fouling out in the overtime. Joe Dumars added 16.

The Trail Blazers were stymied in the fourth quarter by Detroit's defense, which held them to 19 points. They led by five with less than five minutes left in regulation, only to have the Pistons go on an 11-3 run.

Detroit took a 92-89 lead on Thomas's free throw with 1:41 left, and appeared to salt things away when John Salley tipped in Mark Aguirre's miss with 49 seconds left, keeping the Pistons up by 94-91.

But the Trail Blazers made three of four from the line in the final 44 seconds of regulation to tie, and Thomas's long jumper at the buzzer was short.

NBA FINALS: GAME 2



Duane Burleson/Reuters

Two triumphant Trail Blazers, Terry Porter, left, and Wayne Cooper celebrating their victory.

On Eve of Canada Prix, Senna's Future 'Open'

Reuters

MONTREAL — Ayrton Senna says he has not yet decided whether to continue driving for McLaren after his current contract expires at the end of this season.

"The future is open for me," the 30-year-old former Formula One world champion said here while preparing for Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix.

"I have experienced a lot of success for which I am grateful to McLaren-Honda," said the Brazilian driver, who has recorded 16 of his 22 career victories since joining McLaren in 1988, the year he won the drivers' championship.

In 1988 and 1989 Senna's only competition came from Alain Prost of France, his former McLaren teammate and rival.

"The past two years we had for sure the best engine by far," said Senna, who leads the 1990 championship standings with 22 points.

In the prequalifying session on Friday, Roberto Moreno of Brazil dominated, advancing to official qualifying for Sunday's race. Moreno was quickest throughout the hour-long session and steadily improved his time until his 14th lap.

Senna said that he foresees much tougher competition this year from Ferrari and Williams, which have already recorded early victories, and from a much-improved Tyrrell team, which features Jean Alesi, a rising French star.

Senna said those teams had closed the performance gap on McLaren and suggested that he would join another organization if he perceived that McLaren-Honda was losing its competitive edge.

"As far as the future is concerned, I want to continue with the best chance of winning and right now we are assessing the possibilities which are available to make the right decision," said Senna, who has earned a record 45 pole positions in 98 grands prix.

"I feel very happy where I am," Senna said. "But in Formula One things change so fast. You have to be careful of your decisions."

Portland's Dutiful 2d-Stringers Were Game's Unsung Heroes

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — The Detroit Pistons believe that their bench is deeper and more talented than the Portland Trail Blazers' bench.

But in Thursday's game, Portland's substitutes were superb.

The unheralded bench unit of Cliff Robinson, Wayne Cooper, Drazen Petrovic and Danny Young was a major factor in Portland's 106-105 overtime victory, which evened the National Basketball Association championship series at one game apiece.

The Blazers' bench cannot equal the offensive explosiveness of Detroit's, but Portland's players know their roles.

In Game 2, they fulfilled those roles to perfection.

"Our bench has been up and down all season, but we need them to play well to beat this team," Portland's coach, Rick Adelman, said before the game.

"Except for Petrovic, they don't expect them to score many points. But we look for defense and rebounds from Robinson and Cooper and leadership from Danny when he's in there to spell Terry Porter. I haven't lost confidence in our bench. I think they'll respond."

Adelman was right. Meanwhile, Detroit's bench crop of Mark Aguirre, Vinnie Johnson and John Salley struggled, which was surprising, considering that Aguirre is a former all-star, Johnson is a dangerous offensive player, and Salley is a strong offensive rebounder and shot-blocker.

Instead of reacting to Detroit's bench, Portland attacked it. The Blazers made sure that Johnson and Aguirre worked hard defensively whenever they were in the game. They forced them to take difficult shots.

And eventually, the hard work of the reserves gave Portland's starters a chance to win the game in the second half.

The bench ignited the Trail Blazers' 19-3 run in the second quarter, giving them a 38-33 lead and renewing their confidence.

When Dennis Rodman made one of two free throws to give the Pistons a 30-19 lead late in the first quarter, the Trail Blazers' starters were in serious trouble.

Clyde Drexler, their leading scorer, already had two personal fouls. Point guard Terry Porter had not scored. And forward Buck Williams had only two points.

The Trail Blazers needed a lift from their bench, and they got one.

Robinson entered the game and immediately hit a 15-foot (4.5-meter) jump shot. Cooper followed with a slam dunk.

More was to come. Petrovic entered the game a few minutes later and made his first three shots, scoring off slashing drives to the basket.

Petrovic was so nervous before Game 1 on Tuesday, he admitted that his knees were shaking in the locker room.

But Thursday night, he and the rest of Portland's reserves were making the Pistons nervous.

Portland's bench outscored Detroit's bench, 13-2, in the first half, leading Portland to a 53-45 lead at intermission.

Scoring was not the only contribution Portland's bench made. Cooper and Robinson were both extremely active defensively.

James Edwards, who scored Detroit's first 10 points, scored only six points the rest of the half. And both Aguirre and Salley were scoreless at halftime.

SIDELINES

Krzyzewski Out of Celtics Picture

DURHAM, North Carolina (AP) — After a week of talks with the Boston Celtics, Mike Krzyzewski, the basketball coach at Duke, said he had turned down the National Basketball Association coaching job.

"I have withdrawn my name from consideration for the Boston Celtics coaching position," Krzyzewski said in a statement released Friday through the school.

A power struggle between Red Auerbach, president of the Celtics, and Dave Gavitt, the team's new director of basketball operations, played a significant role in Krzyzewski's decision, a source close to the Celtics told The News and Observer of Raleigh, North Carolina. Gavitt wanted Krzyzewski for the job, but Auerbach opposed plans to hire a coach with no professional playing or coaching experience.

Gambling Probe at Mississippi State

STARKVILLE, Mississippi (AP) — The president of Mississippi State University, Donald Zacharias, has called for an investigation into reports of campus gambling involving football players and a review of the "professional conduct" of a professor who has pleaded guilty to federal gambling charges.

The professor, Jeffrey Topping, entered his guilty plea Wednesday in Aberdeen. Court documents said investigations into Topping's business revealed participation by former athletes in several sports at Mississippi State and former employees of the school's athletic department.

Roberts, Stewart Lead Western Open

OAK BROOK, Illinois (Reuters) — Loren Roberts and Ray Stewart shot rounds of seven-under-par 65 to share the first-round lead at the $1 million Western Open golf tournament on the Butler National Golf Club course here on Thursday.

Payne Stewart and Roger Maltbie were tied for second at four-under-par 68 while Tom Watson, a three-time winner of the Western, was alone at 69.

Roberts eagled his first hole then posted eight birdies and two bogeys. Steyart had eight birdies and one bogey.

Court Clears Holyfield-Douglas Bout

PATERSON, New Jersey (Combined Dispatches) — A Superior Court judge has cleared the way for a heavyweight title fight between Evander Holyfield and champion Buster Douglas.

Judge Amos C. Saunders on Thursday ended a nearly three-month legal battle by Holyfield's attorney to prevent rival promoters from interfering with bids for the championship fight. Saunders ordered that the purse bids should go forward as scheduled on Sunday in New York.

Purse bids result when the opponents cannot reach agreement on a title fight. Rights to stage the fight go to the highest bidder. *(AP, UPI)*

For the Record

Lord Derby resigned on Friday as president of the Professional Golfers' Association European Tour and chairman of the Ryder Cup committee. He remains president of the PGA. *(Reuters)*

Heike Drechsler of East Germany, the former world record holder in the long jump, will compete in the Grand Prix track meet in Helsinki on June 26, her first meet since giving birth in November. *(UPI)*

Hideyuki Ohashi of Japan beat Thai Napa Kiatwanchai on a unanimous decision in Tokyo on Friday to retain his World Boxing Council strawweight title. *(Reuters)*

Jesus Salud scored an 11th-round knockout over Martin Ortegon in the first Intercontinental Boxing Council super-bantamweight championship bout Thursday in Honolulu. *(UPI)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	29	23	.558	—
Toronto	29	26	.527	1½
Milwaukee	26	25	.510	2½
Baltimore	26	28	.481	4
Detroit	25	30	.455	5½
Cleveland	23	28	.451	5½
New York	18	33	.353	10½
West Division				
Oakland	35	17	.673	—
Chicago	31	19	.620	3
Minnesota	30	23	.566	5½
California	28	27	.509	8½
Seattle	26	29	.473	10½
Kansas City	22	30	.423	13
Texas	22	32	.407	14

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	34	19	.642	—
Philadelphia	28	23	.549	5
Montreal	29	24	.547	5
New York	23	27	.460	9½
St. Louis	24	30	.444	10½
Chicago	22	32	.407	12½
West Division				
Cincinnati	34	15	.694	—
San Diego	28	24	.538	7½
Los Angeles	27	27	.500	9½
San Francisco	25	29	.463	11½
Atlanta	20	30	.400	14½
Houston	20	34	.370	16½

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	002 000 000—2	6 1
Kansas City	000 100 00x—1	5 0

Finley, Eichhorn (9) and Orton; Saberhagen and Polidor. Meclarlane (8). W—Finley, 8-3. L—Saberhagen, 5-4. Sv—Eichhorn (12). HR—Kansas City, Tartabull (7).

Baltimore	000 030 020—5	7 0
Milwaukee	000 000 020—2	7 0

Johnson, Hickey (8), Olson (9) and Melvin; Mirabella, Fossas (5), Edens (5), Veras (8), Plesac (9) and Surhoff. W—Johnson, 5-3. L—Mirabella, 2-1. Sv—Olson (14). HRs—Baltimore, Worthington (5). Milwaukee, Molitor (7).

Seattle	010 000 010—2	7 0
Chicago	001 000 000—1	5 1

Johnson and Bradley; Peterson, Pall (7), Edwards (8), Jones (8) and Fisk. W—Johnson, 5-3. L—Pall, 0-1. HR—Chicago, Calderon (5).

New York	000 000 000—0	7 1
Boston	002 000 10x—3	11 0

Leary, Gusterman (7), J.D.Robinson (8) and Nokes; G.Harris, Reardon (9) and Pena. W—G.Harris, 5-3. L—Leary, 3-7. Sv—Reardon (7).

Minnesota	020 000 021—3	7 0
Toronto	221 021 01x—10	16 0

Tapani, Drummond (5) and Harper; Stottlemyre, Gilles (9) and Myers. W—Stottlemyre, 5-6. L—Tapani, 6-4. HRs—Toronto, Gruber (16), Bell (10), McGriff (10).

Detroit	002 010 020—5	11 0
Cleveland	000 000 002—2	5 2

DeBois, McCullers (9) and Heath; Black, Olin (8), Orosco (8), Seanez (8) and Alomar. W—DeBois, 3-3. L—Black, 4-3. HR—Detroit, G.Ward (4).

Oakland	000 000 100—1	7 0
Texas	100 200 00x—3	5 1

Moore and Hassey; B.Witt, Rogers (9) and Petralli, Stanley (6). W—B.Witt, 3-7. L—Moore, 4-6. Sv—Rogers (2). HRs—Texas, Palmeiro (6), Incaviglia (9).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St.Louis	010 010 000—2	10 0
Montreal	001 002 00x—3	6 0

DeLeon, Niedenfuer (8) and Zeile; Z.Smith, Schmidt (8) and Santovenia. W—Z.Smith, 3-3. L—DeLeon, 5-4. Sv—Schmidt (3).

Pittsburgh	020 200 010—5	6 1
New York	000 030 100—4	6 2

Heaton, R.Reed (6),Ruskin (7), Belinda (8), Klipper (8) and Bilardello; Gooden, Musselman (6) and Marcado, Sasser (8). W—Ruskin, 1-1. L—Musselman, 0-1. Sv—Klipper (1).

Cincinnati	200 000 112—4	10 0
Houston	000 000 010—1	4 0

Rijo, Charlton (8), Dibble (9) and Oliver; Gullickson, Acosta (8), Darwin (9) and Blasio. W—Rijo, 4-1. L—Gullickson, 3-4. HR—Cincinnati, Duncan (5).

Philadelphia	000 010 110—3	6 0
Chicago	010 000 000—1	5 0

K.Howell and Daulton; Bielecki, Assenmacher (7), Lancaster (8) and Villanueva. W—K.Howell, 7-3. L—Bielecki, 3-4. HR—Chicago, Dawson (15).

Japan Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	31	18	0	.633	—
Taiyo	25	19	2	.565	3½
Chunichi	22	24	1	.479	7½
Hanshin	22	26	0	.458	8½
Hiroshima	21	25	1	.457	8½
Yakult	18	27	0	.400	11

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	30	13	1	.692	—
Orix	28	17	1	.620	3
Nippon Ham	21	21	0	.500	8½
Lotte	18	19	0	.487	9
Kintetsu	16	26	0	.409	12½
Daiei	11	30	2	.279	16

Friday's Games

Hanshin 5, Hiroshima 4
Orix 3, Seibu 2
Lotte 5, Kintetsu 4

TENNIS

French Open

Men's Singles
Semifinals

Andres Gomez (4), Ecuador, def. Thomas Muster (7), Austria, 7-5, 6-1, 7-5; Andre Agassi (3), U.S., def. Jonas B. Svensson, Sweden, 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

BASKETBALL

NBA Finals

DETROIT vs. PORTLAND
Series tied 1-1
Tuesday, June 5
Detroit 105, Portland 99
Thursday, June 7
Portland 106, Detroit 105
Sunday, June 10
Detroit at Portland
Tuesday, June 12
Detroit at Portland
Thursday, June 14
Detroit at Portland
Sunday, June 17
Portland at Detroit, if necessary
Tuesday, June 19
Portland at Detroit, if necessary

Thursday's Game

Portland	23	30	22	19	12—106
Detroit	30	15	24	25	11—105

PORTLAND

	Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	F	Pts
Kersey	38	3-11	0-0	3	0	6	6
Williams	44	3-9	6-8	12	1	2	12
Duckworth	39	6-10	2-3	8	0	4	14
Drexler	43	13-28	6-6	3	3	3	33
Porter	42	3-11	15-15	4	10	0	21
Cooper	21	1-4	1-2	5	0	5	3
Young	11	1-3	0-0	1	1	2	2
Robinson	21	2-6	3-5	1	2	0	7
Petrovic	13	4-5	0-0	0	0	2	8
Bryant	2	0-0	0-0	1	0	0	0
Team				15			
Totals	265	36-81	33-41	38	17	26	106

DETROIT

	Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	F	Pts
Rodman	25	0-1	1-2	8	1	4	1
Edwards	38	12-23	2-3	4	0	5	26
Laimbeer	44	10-18	0-0	11	4	4	26
Dumars	46	6-11	4-5	6	8	3	16
Thomas	44	9-21	3-6	7	11	6	23
Salley	32	1-3	3-5	6	0	1	5
Johnson	16	1-4	0-0	1	0	3	2
Aguirre	20	2-9	2-2	1	1	2	6
Team				13			
Totals	265	41-90	15-23	44	25	28	105

3-Point goals—Portland 1-6 (Drexler 1-2, Porter 0-1), Detroit 8-14 (Laimbeer 6-9, Thomas 2-4, Aguirre 0-1). Technicals— Portland illegal defense 2, Detroit assistant coach Suhr.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON—Traded Rich Gedman, catcher, to Houston for a player to be named later. Recalled John Marzano, catcher, from Pawtucket, International League.

CLEVELAND—Optioned Steve Springer, infielder, to Colorado Springs, Pacific Coast League. Called up Beau Allred, outfielder, from Colorado Springs. Suspended Joey Belle, Colorado Springs outfielder, for five days for inappropriate conduct during during a game Wednesday.

KANSAS CITY—Put Storm Davis, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list, retroactive to May 31. Called up Andy McGaffigan, pitcher, from Omaha, American Association.

OAKLAND—Signed Eric Booker, Kevin Daffola, Gary Hust, and Ernie Young, outfielders; William Pickette, second baseman; and Jeffrey Clifford, Craig Connolly, James Dillon, James Gretcher, Doug Johns, Richard Miller, William Rose, Anthony Scharff, Tanyon Sturtze, Craig Sudbury, and Daniel Vizzini, pitchers.

TEXAS—Signed Terry Burrows, Steven Drever, and Scott Erickson, pitchers; Brian Mercado, third baseman; and Gary Posey, catcher-outfielder, and assigned them to Butte of the Pioneer League. Signed Efrain Gonzalez, Sidney Holland, and Lance Jones, outfielders; and Gregory Wiseman, first baseman-outfielder, and assigned them to the Gulf Coast League.

National League

CHICAGO—Signed John DeRicco, infielder, and assigned him to Geneva, New York-Penn League.

CINCINNATI—Signed Kevin Aubin, catcher; Robert Perna, third baseman; James Berry and Kevin Tatar, pitchers; and Pierre Burris, outfielder-third baseman.

MONTREAL—Put Tim Burke, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list, retroactive to May 31. Signed Brian Jones, Robert Katzaroff, Jeff Barry, Stan Robertson and William Samples, outfielders; Michael Hordes and Theodore Ciesla, shortstops; Billy Brewer, Ramiro Grewal, John Polasek, Ken Sheehan, Randon Wilstead, Gabe White and Darrin Kotch, pitchers; Craig Clow, first baseman; and Tom Phillips and Perry Sanchez, catchers.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Kurt Miller, pitcher, and assigned him to Welland, New York-Penn League.

ST. LOUIS—Put John Morris, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Called up Craig Wilson, infielder, from Louisville, American Association.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Signed Joe Day, left wing, to a multiyear contract.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Signed Kevin Cheveldayoff, defenseman; Travis Green and Iain Fraser, centers; and Brent Grieve and Wayne Doucet, left wings.

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Murray Duval, defenseman.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Jamie Heward and Sandy Smith, right wings.

COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY of NEVADA—Anne Hope, women's athletic director, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Kris Kirchner, men's swimming coach, resigned. Named Keith Switzer men's swimming coach.

TEXAS A&M—Named Ted Nelson track and field coach.

England vs. New Zealand
First Test, Day 1
At Nottingham, England
1st Innings: New Zealand 174-5;

POSTCARD

Whooping It Up in K.L.

By John Brunton

KUALA LUMPUR — Kuala Lumpur has never laid claim to be the "after hours" capital of Southeast Asia. It is undoubtedly one of the most pleasant cities to spend a few days in, but Bangkok and Manila are the places to head for if you're looking for late-night action. K.L. has no red-light district, muggings are unheard of, while pickpockets are a rarity. After midnight it's pretty much impossible even to get a drink outside of the plush lobby bars of international hotels.

However, on a recent trip back, a local friend, a prominent architect, insisted I join him downtown on the verandah bar of the venerable Royal Selangor Club for a late-night cognac, where he promised I would witness the Malaysian version of "Saturday Night Fever."

□

The Royal Selangor looks out over the famed lawn of the Padang, while across the road, stretch the beautiful domes and minarets of the Federal Secretariat Building, one of those monumental examples of British colonial architecture trying to incorporate local Islamic influences.

In the old days, the only excitement you'd see on the Padang was a genteel game of cricket, watched over by a handful of old planters quietly sipping gin and tonics. But times have changed. The Padang has been renamed Merdeka (Independence) Square, and crowds of Malaysians and tourists congregate here all through the weekend, entertained by recorded music and numerous stalls serving Malay, Chinese and Indian delicacies.

At night the facade of the old colonial building is lit up by thousands of tiny lights. Then, the silence is broken by a horde of leather-jacketed bikers roaring in from nowhere. These are the K.L. Saturday night races.

The long street that runs along Merdeka Square, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, is closed to traffic at night to allow the tourists to wander freely and enjoy the sights. But at 2 A.M. sharp, the police go off duty and the 800-meter stretch along the old Padang is transformed into an unofficial race track.

Although it is the very early hours of Sunday morning, hundreds of people crowd the sidewalk, looking for their favorites as the bikers slowly cruise down the street in a pre-race ritual. The odd bemused tourist, obviously with no idea of what is going on, mingles with the excited local crowd. Riders tie on brightly colored bandanas, so their supporters can clearly spot them (and perhaps indulge in a little illegal gambling), and after the mock parade, the deafening roar of engines and billowing clouds of smoke heralds the start of the first race.

These are not monster Harley-Davidsons we're talking about. The majority are no more than 50cc Hondas and Yamahas. But a dozen, without mufflers of course, can produce an incredible noise. And the bikers themselves are certainly no Hell's Angels. No, these are the "Kutus," a subculture of Malaysian street life.

The term Kutu is pejorative: It means "lice" in Malay, and reflects the fact that the Kutus have extremely long hair. Ardent fans of such Heavy Metal bands as Bon Jovi, Twisted Sister and The Scorpions, Kutus are identifiable by their American T-shirts, torn Levis, Reeboks, sunglasses, the obligatory leather jacket, and naturally, a set of wheels — if only a 50cc bike.

□

Contrary to their image, the Kutus are harmless. Most are rural kids, transplanted to the big city, who don't really want to get a steady job, but do want to have fun. During the day they tend to hang out in the city's huge Western-style shopping malls, where they can't afford to buy anything. At night, they'll work in one of K.L.'s innumerable 7-Eleven stores, or earn a little money by "guarding" cars in parking lots against "accidental scratches." Most Kutu recreations, such as breakdancing and skateboarding, ended up being banned by the authorities. But with the Saturday night races, it seems that these Malaysian Wild Ones have finally found a way to let off steam.

At first, the police tried giving speeding tickets to the masked contestants. But the bikers were patient, and just put off their races until the cops got bored and went home. For the moment, the authorities seem to have given up — at least after 2 A.M., when any self-respecting tourist should be safely back in the hotel room.

In Greece, a Widow's Political Odyssey

By Phil McCombs
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The tall woman in widow's black lighted a Rothman and took a sip of cold coffee. The cup trembled in her hand. Her dark eyes shifted about the room, finally settling on a window. "Then we went to the hospital," she said, staring into the distance. "Then he lived for half an hour. He had five shots in the back. Then the children arrived. Really, there are no words. I cannot describe that. I felt nothing. I was completely lost."

Theodora Bakoyannis needed most of all, in that terrible time last September, the advice and consolation of the very man whose loss she grieved, her husband, Pavlos. Gunned down by members of the November 17 terrorist movement, this conservative member of the Greek parliament became in death — as did the tragic figure of his widow, Dora — a rallying point for the New Democracy Party. It squeaked into power after elections two months ago and has already pushed the country toward the right and into closer alliance with the United States.

This week Dora Bakoyannis, 35, who had gathered herself to emerge from her pain and seize an elected seat of parliament on her own in November, and again in April, began a series of meetings with officials in Washington at the side of her father, Constantine Mitsotakis, the first Greek prime minister to make an official visit to the United States in more than two decades. They met with President George Bush to press on him their message that Greece is undergoing what Mitsotakis, 71, calls "a political transformation after eight years of socialism."

His daughter, he said, relaxing in his suite after a meeting Monday morning with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, is one of his major political advisers. "She has an instinct for politics," he said, "and great humor and warmth — an instinct for relating to people. She's built her own political life outside her husband and father."

Which, in Greece, is no small accomplishment for a woman. If her father's ascension signals a shift in the direction of Greek politics, his daughter's rise reflects changes in a tradition-bound culture.

Dayna Smith/The Washington Post

Theodora Bakoyannis, legislator and widowed daughter of Constantine Mitsotakis.

Last November, said Bakoyannis, she was elected to fill her husband's seat from his poverty-stricken district in the rugged Pindus Mountains northwest of Athens "as his wife and nothing else. Then, when I was re-elected two months ago, it was on my own and I got an even bigger percentage of the vote — 52 percent. I went around from village to village, and they came to know me as a person. It's one of those places where you might say no woman would get elected, but that didn't stop them from accepting me completely."

She was steeped in politics almost from birth, part of a family whose defeats and triumphs limn the roiling politics of postwar Greece. Mitsotakis, son of a prominent politician on Crete whose brother was prime minister three times between 1910 and 1932, was elected to parliament in 1946 when he was 27. He served in many posts before the 1967 coup of Colonel George Papadopoulos landed him in prison and drove the family into exile.

"I was 13 when he was arrested and it was a big shock," said Bakoyannis, the oldest of three daughters and a son. "I was always interested in politics. I had gone around with my father when he campaigned and I liked it." He was in and out of prison, the family was subjected to house arrest, and finally they fled to Paris, where they remained five years.

Dora was educated there and met, among the many Greeks in exile, Pavlos Bakoyannis, a journalist and ardent opponent of the junta, who was 19 years her senior. They fell in love, and when he became head of the Greek section of the German radio agency Deutsche Welle in Munich, she followed him there.

The rest of her family returned to Greece during the amnesty in 1973, and her father was again thrown into prison. He was later freed and, after the restoration of democracy in 1974, Dora and Pavlos returned home and were married in St. Denis Cathedral in Athens in what turned into a major social event for Greeks returning from exile around the globe.

She continued her studies in political science and public law. In 1976 the couple had their first child, Alexia, now 14, followed two years later by a son, Constantine. Her husband continued in journalism and she worked for her father, first as his secretary and later in more responsible positions as he joined Constantine Caramanlis's New Democracy Party. Her father became minister of economic coordination and later foreign minister.

In 1984 Mitsotakis became party chief, leading New Democracy through three general elections against Andreas Papandreou's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), which came to power in 1981. Papandreou took steps to socialize the economy and set such an anti-American tone that Presidents Ronald Reagan and Bush never bothered to invite him to Washington.

Mitsotakis and New Democracy finally prevailed in the elections in April 8.

Immediately, the new conservative government embarked on an austerity program — with steep price increases in public services, higher indirect taxes, abolition of automatic cost-of-living wage increases — designed to correct the growing budget deficit and 16 percent inflation. The new program also includes selling or liquidating more than 40 deeply indebted industrial firms now under government protection.

The murder of her husband, Dora Bakoyannis is convinced, was designed to prevent such changes.

Bakoyannis was shot by two men as he entered an elevator in the building housing his private office. The men escaped in a car with two others, tossing leaflets that bore the sign of November 17, the group that in 1975 murdered the Athens CIA station chief, Richard Welch. Defense Minister Yannis Varvitsiois called the murder an effort to bring about "the destabilization of our democracy."

For Dora Bakoyannis, it was far more than that. At 8 that morning, when she'd just got the children off in their school bus, the phones in her home began ringing with people asking if she knew where her husband was. Then friends came running over on foot to tell her that Pavlos had been attacked. It was on the news.

"The children heard it on the radio," she said. "That was the worst."

PEOPLE

Boston Pops Orchestra Gets Japanese Cheers

The composer **John Williams**, conducting the Boston Pops Orchestra in a 10-concert tour of Japan, drew cheers opening night in Tokyo with the themes from such films as "E.T., the Extraterrestrial," "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and "Born on the Fourth of July." . . . On a similar note, coming to Japan late this month will be the new Pacific Music Festival, for which **Leonard Bernstein** and **Michael Tilson Thomas** are to team up as artistic directors. Like its model, Massachusetts' Tanglewood, the festival will include a center for music study and a conference of international composers, in addition to concerts. The Festival Academy will consist of 138 young musicians, who will participate in classes, rehearsals and performances along with professional musicians. The London Symphony will be the orchestra in residence.

□

Barbara Bush turned 65 on Friday, but she wasn't letting that bother her when she handed out certificates to the 1990 March of Dimes Reading Champions on Thursday at The Washington Post. "I couldn't care less — I have no feelings about it," she explained. She also said she was "really proud" of the way everybody — from Wellesley College students to Boston's residents, mayor and governor — had welcomed **Raisa Gorbachev** in Boston at the college's commencement last week. "The only problem," she joked, "was she wanted to thank each one personally!" Bush draped ribbons around the necks of reading champions, one of whom was **Nicholas Daly**, 9, of Beltsville, Maryland. He read 435 books in a month.

□

Michael Jackson has been released from a hospital after chest pains he suffered were traced to bruised ribs. The entertainer, 31, who checked into the hospital Sunday, suffered from costochondritis, or cartilage inflammation of the front part of the ribs, Dr. **Mark Zatzkis** said in a statement released by a Jackson spokesman. The injury was apparently suffered during Jackson's regular Sunday two-hour solo dance session in a bedroom of his Los Angeles home. The spokesman said Jackson would return to the hospital for additional treatment.

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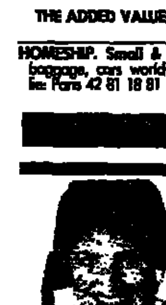

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